

# SNPLMA

1998-2008

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act:  
10-Year Report to Congress



Cover photography by Sahra Clark/BLM: Wilson Cliffs, Red Rock Canyon NCA

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## MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR DIRK KEMPTHORNE



Red Rock sunset (Konkrit Thusanapant/BLM)

**A**s the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) reaches its 10th anniversary, it is with great pride that I reflect on our collective accomplishments. The Act allows for the creation of local parks, trails, and natural areas; the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands; capital improvements on Federal lands; and conservation, restoration, and fuel treatment projects in Nevada and throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The Nevada Congressional delegation had tremendous foresight in crafting this landmark legislation. Through the leadership of Senators Harry Reid and John Ensign, former Senator Richard Bryan, and former Representative James Bilbray, many special areas have benefited from SNPLMA funding. These include places as diverse as the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, the Great Basin National Park, the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Hoover Dam, and the lands surrounding beautiful Lake Tahoe. The amenities for the affected communities have made a tremendous difference to the quality of life for current and future generations of residents and visitors alike. Moreover, as time has passed, the legislation itself has changed to include project work in California (at Lake Tahoe); Arizona (within Lake Mead National Recreation Area); and eastern Nevada. This reflects the regionalization of a program of work that has succeeded beyond expectation.

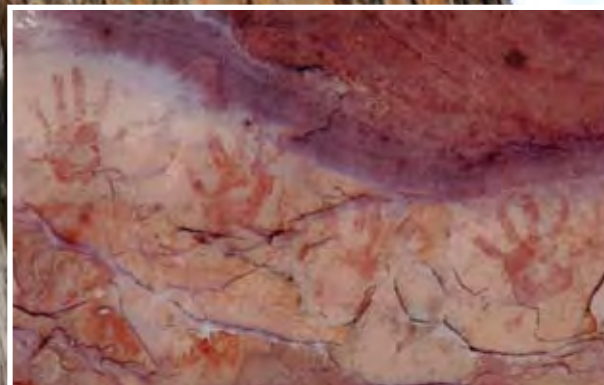
Since the enactment of SNPLMA, the sale of Federal land in Southern Nevada has generated \$3 billion in revenue for use as set out in the legislation. In this 10-Year Report to Congress, which supplements the report we provide annually in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) *Public Land Statistics*, we highlight some of our outstanding achievements in the program, such as providing land for much-needed affordable housing in Clark County, as well as developing and implementing a series of projects on local and Federal lands across the region. We also highlight one of the greatest achievements to arise from the implementation of the law—the successful partnerships that have grown among local, State, and Federal government agencies. Partnerships are critical to the success of the overall program and the projects it supports. Much of this success has been based on the collaborative nature of the work and a vision of success shared across all agencies involved in SNPLMA's implementation. As a result of this collective effort, the quality of life in Nevada has been improved. The legacy of Nevada will forever be intertwined with the benefits of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. It is my pleasure, as Secretary of the Interior, to share this great story with you.





Old Mountain Mahogany tree in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Sahra Clark/BLM)

Left to right: Hands Pictograph at Red Rock Canyon NCA (Dillon Aagen/BLM); volunteers collect litter at Lake Mead NRA (BLM); cyclists enjoy a scenic bike route through Red Rock Canyon NCA (Mark Rekshynskyj/BLM); campsite in Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM); Las Vegas Paiute children performing at Springs Preserve (Springs Preserve); golden barrel cactus (Springs Preserve); desert tortoise—Mojave Max (BLM)





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 1998, the United States Congress passed landmark legislation that permanently altered the relationship of the Federal Government to the State of Nevada, its residents, and visitors. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) in conjunction with the land use plans of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), identified an area (74,000 acres) larger than Sacramento, California, for disposal through sale. What's more, the legislation provided the authority to the BLM to retain and distribute land sale proceeds and interest on those proceeds.

At its simplest, SNPLMA makes possible the disposal of lands in the midst of urban development in exchange for lands elsewhere in the State that possess higher natural resource values. In Section 2 (b) of

the Act, Congress succinctly described its intent: *"to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada."* By this measure, the Federal Government has lived up to Congress' intent. Where once lay tracts of the public domain bordered by the Las Vegas Strip or southern Nevada's freeway system now stand planned communities. And where opportunities have arisen to acquire environmentally sensitive lands through fee acquisition or conservation easement, the Federal Government has been able to act expeditiously to protect unique resources.

Has the disposal of lands in and near Las Vegas been orderly? Without a doubt, the "joint selection process" has allowed

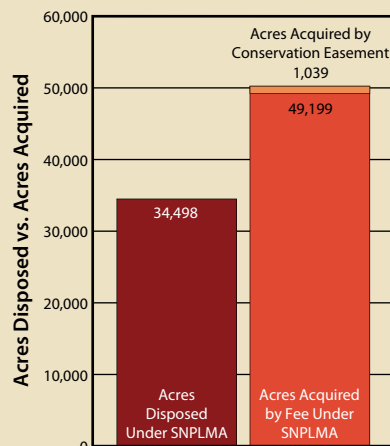
development to take place consistent with zoning and planning regulations in communities like Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and Clark County itself. Joint selection—the process where local governments petition to acquire the public domain before the Federal Government will agree to sell it—is one of the remarkable success stories of the SNPLMA legislation. Affordable housing—made possible by deeply discounted sales of public land—is another. Meanwhile, the BLM has continued to use the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) to lease or sell properties in the Las Vegas Valley at less than market value to support other local needs. At last count, the BLM has made land available for development under the R&PP Act resulting in 84 new public schools within the SNPLMA disposal boundary.

Background: Red Rock Canyon NCA (Mark Reikhshtsky/BLM)



As for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land, since enactment of SNPLMA, the Federal Government has acquired 49,199 acres in fee and 1,039 acres in conservation easements. The sold lands, meanwhile, are qualitatively different from the acquired lands. The public domain in and near Las Vegas suffered from the effects of urban encroachment long before the passage of SNPLMA. In contrast, the lands the Federal Government has acquired in return along stretches of Nevada's precious riparian systems include some of the highest quality habitat in the State. The Federal land base is arguably in better condition as a result of the SNPLMA legislation than it would have been otherwise.

SNPLMA represents much more than a program of trading Federal lands that hold different resource values. By any measure, the law has greatly exceeded the expectations of its authors and administrators. Through



FY 2008, the BLM has collected nearly \$3.0 billion from the sale of public land in the Las Vegas Valley. And those receipts have produced more receipts. Through investments in a mix of U.S. Treasury securities, the BLM has collected \$294.2 million in interest since its first SNPLMA land sale.

Under SNPLMA, land sale revenues and interest have been converted into other kinds of national assets—special places

that may be visited by all Americans. From these land sales have come open space for southern Nevada's communities, protection for Lake Tahoe, and support for Nevada's schools. And from these land sales have come the most powerful influence on land acquisition, conservation, resource interpretation, and recreation on Federal lands in Nevada since statehood.

In land use planning efforts that date back to the 1970s, the BLM always assumed that development of Las Vegas would take place by some means, administrative or legislative. Without SNPLMA, lands would have been exchanged—and many were. Lands would have been sold under other authorities, including the Santini-Burton Act of 1980—and many have been. Lands would have been conveyed under the R&PP Act for public purposes—and many have been. Over time, the privatization of land in Clark County, which until recently was more





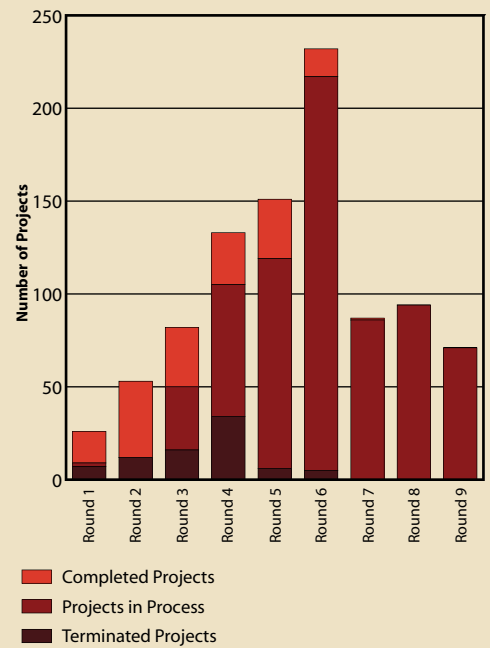
than 90 percent owned by the Federal Government, would have taken place. But if the Federal Government had relied primarily on means other than competitive auctions, it is likely that the Federal Government and its citizens would not have benefited nearly as much from the revenues generated in a truly fair and competitive market.

SNPLMA has also given rise to a unique experiment in governance. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with distributing funds under the legislation that have not been set aside for mandated purposes. But the Secretary's decisions are informed by a number of advisory groups that include representatives from five Federal agencies, the State of Nevada, and regional and local governments. The shared burden of developing recommendations and vetting them through different organizational levels over the year-long period required to approve a round of projects has produced some meaningful side benefits. Coordination has resulted in interagency

planning and inter-jurisdictional project implementation that constantly connects activities being conducted on combinations of Federal, Tribal, State, and local government lands.

After 10 years, the program authorized under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act is still evolving. Congress has amended the legislation six times so that it now authorizes work under eight unique categories. One of those categories, *Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Lands*, covers every county in the State. Other categories have been expanded from their original reach in Clark County to include Lincoln, White Pine, and Washoe Counties. With the addition of the *Fuels Treatments and Wildfire Prevention* category, communities and private land owners in California became eligible for funding. Clearly, SNPLMA has become a regional program of work. This report to Congress outlines the successes of and lessons learned from that program.

## Status of Approved Projects by Round



**929 Total Number of Projects**  
(does not include pre-proposal planning or Santini-Burton acquisitions)

Left to right: Lake Mead NRA (NPS); Desert National Wildlife Refuge (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM); children exploring in Red Rock Canyon NCA (Steve Tryon/BLM); a threatened species—the Ash Meadows milk-vetch (USFWS); Red Springs boardwalk at Red Rock Canyon NCA (Mark Rekshynskyj/BLM); coot in Las Vegas Wash rapids (Sara Bartley/Clark County Parks and Recreation); view of Frenchman Mountain and pond from Wetlands Park Nature Preserve, Clark County (Philip DeManczuk/Courtesy of Clark County Parks and Recreation)





View of Las Vegas Valley from undeveloped land (Sahra Clark/BLM)



## CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION

Urban growth pressures, coupled with the complications for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of managing a checkerboard pattern of land holdings in the Las Vegas Valley, helped usher in an era of land disposal in southern Nevada that began in the 1980s. A series of administrative and legislative approaches to land disposal eventually gave rise to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. This historic legislation encouraged not only orderly development in Clark County, Nevada, but also a series of land acquisitions, capital improvements, and conservation measures that are transforming collaborative resource management throughout the region. SNPLMA has been unique not just in its ability to liquidate Federal assets in a fair market setting, but in the transformative qualities of those assets once liquidated. The resources of Nevada and its neighboring States are all the better for the experience.

### SNPLMA's Roots in Nevada's Extensive Federal Land Holdings

One of the greatest challenges facing the State of Nevada has long been whether it is possible to provide for sustained economic growth in areas that are primarily or exclusively managed by the Federal Government. While Federal lands support economic activity—such as hardrock mining and livestock grazing—these lands cannot be developed for residential use, office space, or many of the other amenities associated with densely populated urban areas.

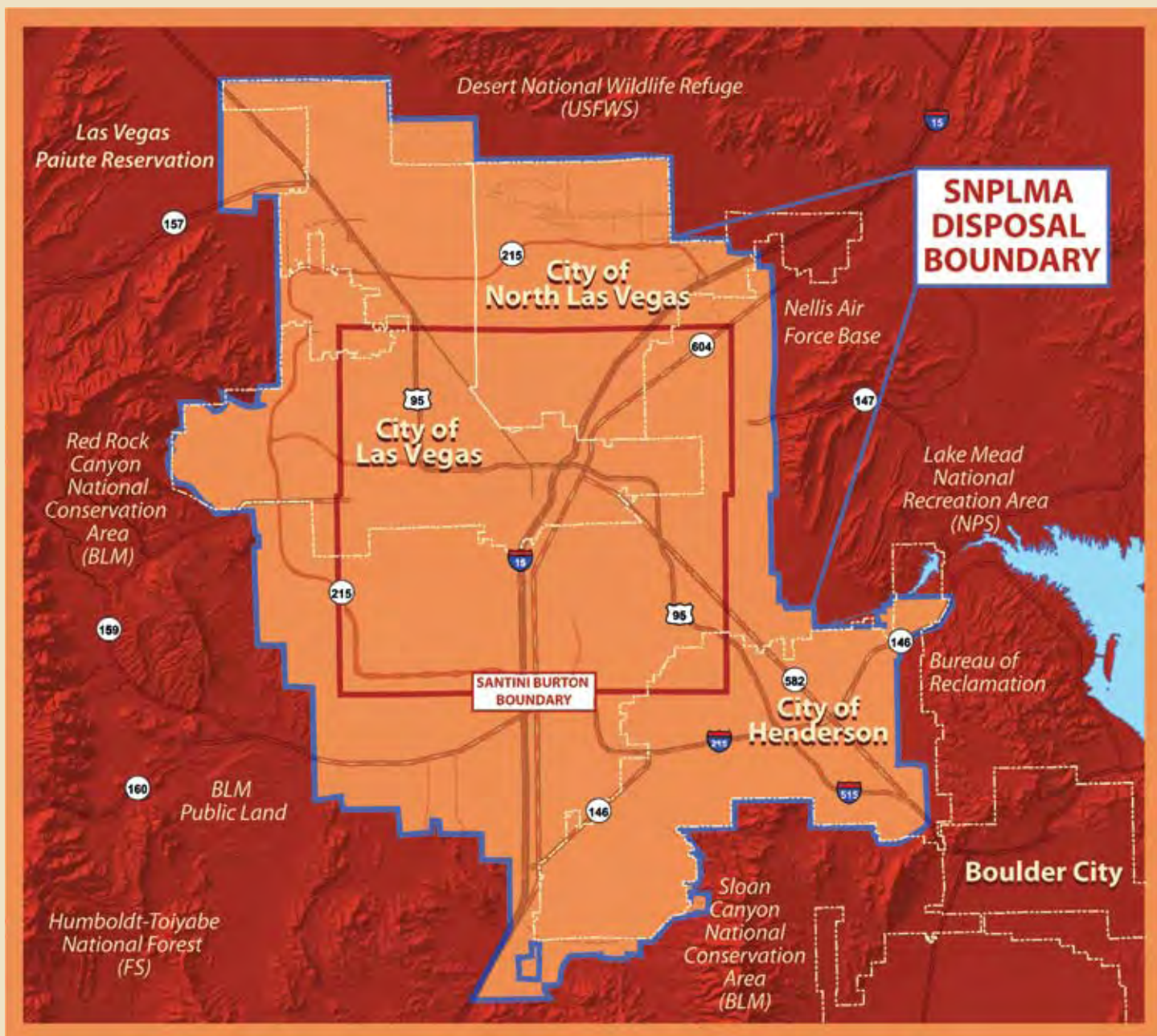
So begins the story of modern-day development in Clark County, Nevada, in which more than 9 out of every 10 acres was under Federal management until the 1990s. Clark County has been home to some of the fastest-growing communities in the country, including Las Vegas, but the growth in these communities simply would not have been possible without a commitment from both the Legislative and Executive branches of government to use all means at their disposal to privatize portions of the Federal estate. This conversion was facilitated by a series of laws that provided for the transfer of Federal lands for specific public purposes. In 1980, Congress took another step toward authorizing a large-scale Federal land disposal program when it passed the Santini-Burton Act (P.L. 96-586). Additionally, land exchanges were a means of

disposing of land in the Las Vegas Valley, while simultaneously acquiring other high-value properties elsewhere. All of these were precursors to SNPLMA.

Altogether, the effect of these legislative and administrative actions has been to decrease Federal holdings in Clark County, but not on a scale one might imagine. Today, 89 percent of the acreage in the County is still managed by the Federal Government. The most recent estimate for all of Nevada put Federal lands at 86 percent of the total acreage, which helps explain the political realities that made possible the SNPLMA legislation.

### Population Growth and Development Pressure in Southern Nevada

For more than two decades, Clark County has been one of the fastest-growing counties in the United States. From 1990 to 2007, the county's population increased annually by an average of 5.6 percent. Over that time, the population in the Las Vegas Valley (including the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson) increased from less than 800,000 to nearly 2 million people. This influx of new residents is primarily attributable to the area's climate, relatively low housing costs, outdoor recreational opportunities, service sector job opportunities, and its appeal to retirees.



Las Vegas Area Map showing SNPLMA disposal boundary and Santini-Burton disposal boundary.





This increase in population of more than 1.1 million people brought with it an intense demand for housing, as well as pressures of related community services such as grocery stores, office space, schools, and fire stations. Over time, the demand for public lands for housing expressed itself more and more in the form of master planned communities: large tracts of new housing built up from scratch from the desert floor. This need was eventually met with the passage of SNPLMA, which provided large blocks of public land for auction.

### **The Santini-Burton Act— A Precursor to SNPLMA**

SNPLMA is regarded by many as precedent-setting in that it allowed revenue from the sale of public lands within a specified boundary to be used for certain designated purposes. While the SNPLMA legislation is unique in the manner in which the revenues can be used, the Santini-Burton Act of 1980 also designated a disposal area within Las Vegas. Under Santini-Burton, money from land sales was deposited into a special account was used to purchase U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land in the Lake Tahoe area as a means of protecting that one-of-a-kind jewel in the Sierra Nevada mountain range. To date, the Santini-Burton Act has generated approximately \$66.5 million, allowing for the acquisition of 2,218 acres of land in and around the Lake Tahoe Basin. The first public auctions under the Santini-Burton Act were conducted in 1982. Although they were not equivalent in scope or revenues to the present-day SNPLMA auctions, they were well attended and eagerly anticipated by the public.

While the SNPLMA disposal boundary surrounds the Santini-Burton disposal boundary, lands sold within the earlier disposal boundary continue to generate income that is used to acquire scattered parcels in the Lake Tahoe area. The BLM expects to continue disposing of Santini-Burton lands and using the proceeds to acquire land in the Lake Tahoe region until every acre within the Santini-Burton boundary has been conveyed.

## Setting the Disposal Boundary

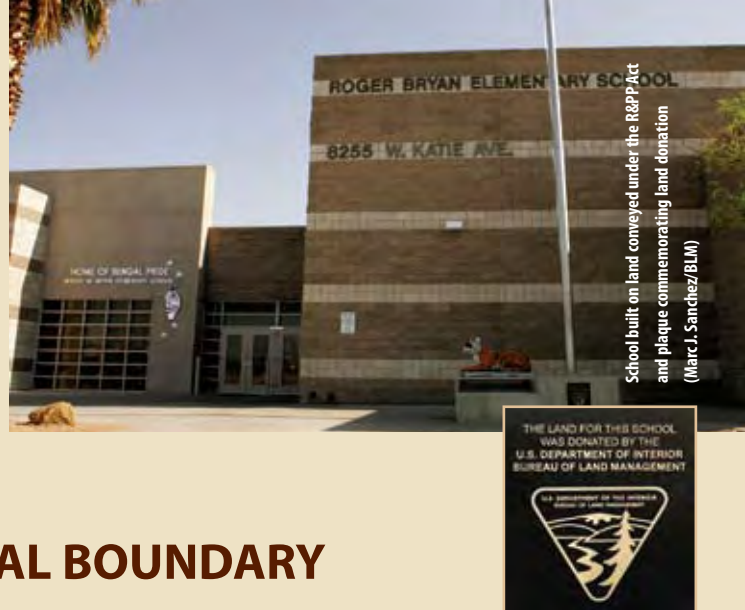
By the early 1990s, with numerous exchanges and Santini-Burton Act sales under its belt, the BLM began considering changes to the disposal area first set in its 1978 land use plan. The BLM began a new planning effort, and public input on the plan's form and substance came from a variety of sources. U.S. Representative James Bilbray held a series of public meetings to develop recommendations on Federal lands disposal. The work of what was known as "the Public Lands Task Force" was instrumental in resetting the disposal boundary in both the BLM land use plan and the SNPLMA legislation itself. The agency ultimately signed a record of decision setting a new disposal boundary on October 5, 1998, just 2 weeks before the SNPLMA legislation was enacted.

In November 2002, Congress amended SNPLMA by enacting the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282). Among other important changes, the Clark County legislation amended the Las Vegas Resource Management Plan by adding approximately 22,000 acres to the disposal boundary. Together with lands covered under the 1998 statute, this meant that approximately 74,000 acres of the public domain (an area about the size of Sacramento, California) were eligible for disposal in a county larger than the States of Connecticut and Delaware combined. In order to implement the provisions of the amended statute, the BLM developed an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Las Vegas Valley, which was completed on December 24, 2004. Completion of the EIS enabled the BLM to conduct, in 2005, the two largest land sales in its entire history.



Saguaro cactus in bloom (Springs Preserve)





## CHAPTER 2—FORMS OF LAND DISPOSAL WITHIN THE DISPOSAL BOUNDARY

Land disposal takes many forms everywhere the BLM administers public land, including the Las Vegas Valley. While SNPLMA provides a unique formula for the use of proceeds, the underlying authority to sell or exchange land actually derives from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. Public land available for sale or exchange must be designated as suitable for disposal in a BLM land use plan. In the case of BLM's Las Vegas Field Office, lands that are suitable for disposal are entirely within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. Within that same area, sales also take place under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), as do sales in support of affordable housing.

Sales within the disposal boundary could be mapped on a curve that mirrors the southern Nevada real estate market, with a peak in sales and revenue in the middle part of the decade and a noticeable tapering off by 2008. Nonetheless, since the passage of SNPLMA, the BLM has sold nearly 35,000 acres within the disposal boundary, generating almost \$3.0 billion in revenue (see Appendix F).

### METHODS OF LAND DISPOSAL:

1. **Lands Sales by Competitive Auctions: Oral, sealed bid, Internet, and modified competitive.**
2. **Direct Land Sales: Non-competitive sales used when specific and restrictive criteria are met.**
3. **Land Sales under the Recreation & Public Purposes Act (R&PP): Land sold at below market rates to support public use areas such as parks, schools, and libraries.**
4. **Reservations: Local governments may request that land be reserved at any time for R&PP Act purposes or for affordable housing.**
5. **Land Exchanges: BLM does not conduct land exchanges *within* the SNPLMA disposal boundary.**

### Land Exchanges

Section 206 of FLPMA authorizes the BLM to conduct value-for-value land exchanges. However, section 2(a)(2) of the SNPLMA legislation provides that: "In order to promote responsible and orderly development in the Las Vegas Valley, certain of those Federal lands ***should be sold*** by the Federal Government based on recommendations made by local government and the public" (emphasis added). Because the statute itself urges the use of sale as the preferred method of disposal, the BLM no longer exchanges public lands within the SNPLMA boundary.

### Land Sales Under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act allows the Federal Government to lease and subsequently sell land approved for disposal to support community purposes. Under this legislation, land is sold by the BLM at little cost to governmental entities and

non-profit organizations for the development of public facilities such as schools, parks, police and fire stations, fairgrounds, churches, universities, and hospitals. R&PP Act sales within the SNPLMA disposal boundary contribute to revenue that is allocated according to the SNPLMA formula. Since 1998, the Las Vegas Field Office has patented 801 acres under the R&PP Act within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. This process has been indispensable to the growth of Clark County—84 of the County’s schools are on land leased or patented under the R&PP Act.

## Land Sales by Competitive Auction

The BLM Las Vegas Field Office conducts competitive auctions of raw land approximately twice a year. These include oral auctions, sealed bid auctions, and Internet-based auctions. Together, these sales—sometimes used in conjunction with each other—have been far and away the major source of revenue under SNPLMA.

Section 4(d)(1) of the SNPLMA legislation requires “joint selection” of lands to be offered for sale by the Federal Government and the unit of local government in whose jurisdiction the lands are located. Local governments receive nominations for parcels of land from

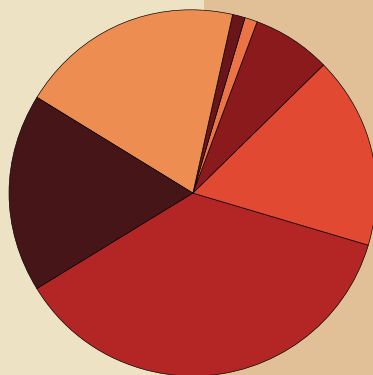
### TIMELINE OF LAND SALE PROCESS:

1. Local governments receive land sale nomination requests from interested parties (developers, private citizens, municipalities).
2. Local governments initiate the joint selection process by submitting land nominations to the BLM 1 year prior to auction.
3. The BLM performs a series of preparations for the sale, such as but not limited to: land adjudication, environmental analyses and surveys, appraisal values, advertising, and other notifications to the public.
4. An appraisal is performed to establish the highest and best use of the land and to determine the fair market value of the parcel(s).
5. Auction is held via one of the following methods: oral auction, sealed bid, Internet auction, or any combination of these.

the interested public—generally land developers—and screen those nominations for consistency with the entity’s growth needs and capacity to provide infrastructure. Local governments and the State of Nevada may also, at any time, reserve Federal lands from being sold under Section 4(b) of SNPLMA by identifying the lands they wish to reserve for local public purposes (e.g., a police station under the R&PP Act).

The appraisal process, which considers the highest and best use of the land, establishes fair market value for the parcels. The appraisals are completed by the Appraisal Services Directorate (ASD) of the Department of the Interior (DOI) using standards established in the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* and the requirements of the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*.

**Disposal of Land within the SNPLMA Boundary**



13,006	Acres sold at Auction
14,662	Acres sold at Direct Sale
801	Acres sold through R&PP Act
912	Acres of CMA Lands sold
5,117	Acres Disposed through Exchange
12,568	Acres Reserved
26,934	Acres Remaining for Disposal
<b>74,000 Total Acreage Available for Disposal</b>	



Parcel of BLM land for sale (Steve Tryon/BLM)



The General Services Administration (GSA) has been a constant, supportive partner in completing competitive auctions and sales over the Internet. They have provided expertise in securing event locations; mapping; signing all sale parcels; preparing, printing, and mailing sale brochures; and providing experienced staff and auctioneers for conducting auctions and hosting Internet sales. Because of its sales expertise and use of technology in managing the sales process, the GSA has been instrumental in the overall success of the SNPLMA land sale program.

*This Federal-local collaboration of “joint selection” has been one of the real keys to the success of the SNPLMA program.*

## **Land Sales by Non-Competitive Auction**

Direct sales are conducted pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA. In most cases, land sold by this non-competitive method is surrounded by land owned by the entity requesting the direct sale. The land must have no public access and not be reserved for other uses by State or local governments or non-profit organizations. Lands may also be sold directly when it is necessary to protect existing ownership interests in the land or to resolve inadvertent unauthorized use or occupancy. Direct sales, through which the government still receives market value, are used only when these specific criteria are met and with the concurrence of the appropriate State or local governmental entity. Proceeds generated from this type of sale are deposited according to the formulas in the SNPLMA legislation.



Harmon Pines Senior Apartments project during construction

Marc J. Sanchez/BLM

## Land Sales for Affordable Housing

Section 7(b) of SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), to make land available at less than fair market value for affordable housing purposes. Lands are available to State and local governmental entities, including local public housing authorities, if HUD determines that the uses of the development are consistent with Section 104 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act. By BLM policy and procedures under this authority, housing projects must commit at least 50 percent of the development's living space to affordable housing and can only be for residential use.

In 2007, the BLM conveyed the first affordable housing site since the enactment of SNPLMA. Because the HUD formula demonstrated

that the site, once developed, would be home to senior citizens whose average incomes were approximately 60 percent of the median for the area, the sale was discounted by 95 percent from fair market value. Clark County was able to obtain the 5-acre property for just \$198,000 when its fair market value would have been \$3.0 million. The County was then able to work with a non-profit organization, Nevada Housing and Neighborhood Development, Inc. (Nevada HAND), to develop the property. The Harmon Pines Senior Housing Project opened its doors in summer 2008, with 105 units available for occupancy at monthly rates that have been discounted by tax credits and matching funds.

To date, the BLM has reserved approximately 1,200 acres within the SNPLMA disposal boundary for low-income housing developments. A second site was conveyed by the BLM to the County in late 2007. Work on the 10-acre Arby Family Apartments will begin later in 2008.



Harmon Pines Senior Apartments project during construction (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)





Bighorn Sheep (USFWS)

## CHAPTER 3—DISTRIBUTING THE REVENUE: MANDATORY PAYMENTS AND THE SNPLMA SPECIAL ACCOUNT

A distinguishing characteristic of the SNPLMA legislation is the ability it provides the BLM to retain and invest proceeds from land sales within the disposal boundary. A portion of the funding—5 percent to the State of Nevada General Education Fund and 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA)—is removed off-the-top and transferred to those entities immediately following BLM land sales. The remaining 85 percent, also known as the SNPLMA Special Account, is held in a mix of cash for immediate expenditures and investments in United States Treasury bills. The interest earned from the investments is available to make expenditures authorized

under the statute and for reinvestment in Treasury securities. At the end of fiscal year 2008, those investments have earned more than \$290.0 million in interest, which in turn has helped fund hundreds of projects during SNPLMA's first 10 years.

The process for allocating the funding in the Special Account involves a high degree of collaboration among Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. While the Secretary of the Interior is charged with approving projects through a series of rounds that match the Federal fiscal years (see Appendix B), the recommendations under consideration come from interagency teams that select projects that best address the strategic goals identified for each of the eight SNPLMA project categories.

Capital improvements, for example, are selected on the basis of whether they refurbish existing facilities or construct new facilities to:

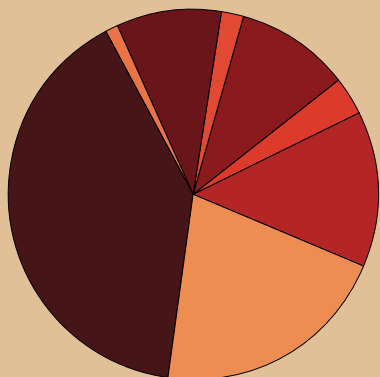
- Respond to visitor demand or changes in visitation patterns
- Address deferred maintenance
- Minimize operations and maintenance costs
- Protect the integrity of significant resource values or improve the quality of the environment

Sub-groups representing the eight project categories make recommendations to the Partners' Working Group, which in turn makes recommendations to the SNPLMA Executive Committee. This Committee of senior executives is chaired by the BLM Nevada State Director, and also includes the Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Regional Director of the National Park Service (NPS).

*A distinguishing characteristic of the SNPLMA legislation is the ability it provides the Bureau of Land Management to retain and invest proceeds from land sales within the disposal boundary.*

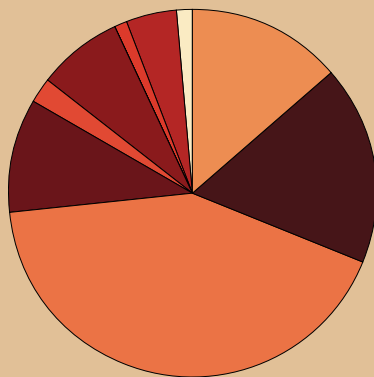
- Improve safety and environmental health at sites or facilities used by the public and governmental employees

### Mandatory and Miscellaneous Authorized Funding



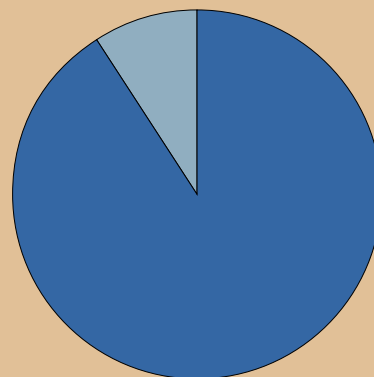
\$151,227,143	Payments to State of Nevada Education Fund
\$287,256,910	Payments to Southern Nevada Water Authority
\$8,547,376	Payments to Clark County Department of Aviation
\$66,565,448	Amount Allocated to Lake Tahoe Basin Land Acquisition Fund (Santini-Burton)
\$12,163,688	Amount Allocated to Mesquite MSHCP Fund/Mesquite Land Sales
\$72,380,286	Amount Allocated to Sloan Canyon Fund
\$23,651,472	Amount Allocated to Ivanpah Airport Fund
\$97,817,929	SNPLMA Operations Costs and Future Round Reserves
<b>\$719,610,252</b>	<b>Total Mandatory Funding</b> (as of September 30, 2008)

### Secretarial Approved Project Funding



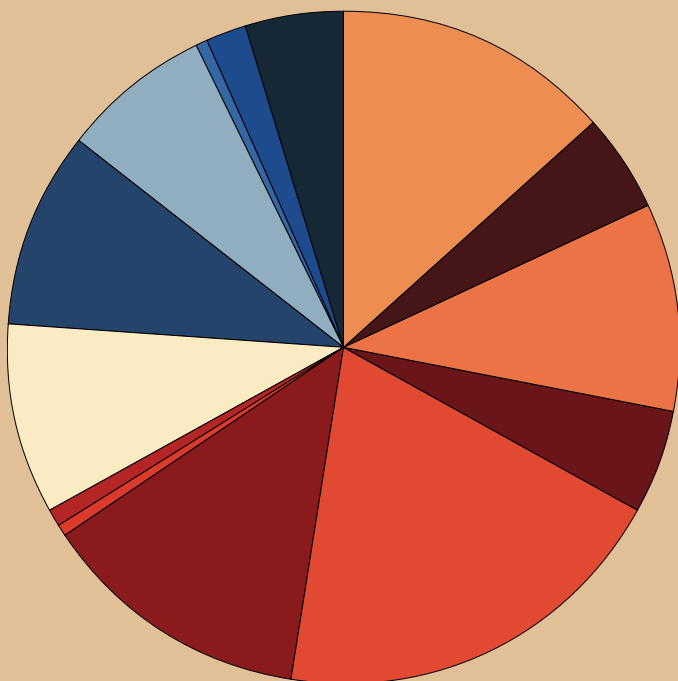
\$351,611,286	Land Acquisitions
\$451,899,634	Capital Improvements
\$1,087,414,889	Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas
\$260,484,900	Lake Tahoe Restoration (Includes \$65.4 million for future rounds)
\$52,613,508	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
\$192,263,193	Conservation Initiatives
\$5,643,044	Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project
\$25,695,084	Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention
\$113,900,000	Special Account Reserve
\$32,000,000	Pre-Proposal Planning
<b>\$2,573,525,538</b>	<b>Total Project Funding Budget</b> (as of September 30, 2008)

### SNPLMA Revenue



\$2,998,921,277	Revenue from Land Sales
\$294,214,513	Revenue from Interest
<b>\$3,293,135,790</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b> (as of September 30, 2008)

### Distribution of Revenue Under SNPLMA Special Account



\$350,196,594	Clark County
\$120,661,920	Southern Nevada Water Authority
\$253,273,450	National Park Service
\$131,523,941	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
\$500,336,099	U.S. Forest Service (multiple recipients)
\$333,013,899	Bureau of Land Management
\$15,439,671	Bureau of Reclamation
\$21,728,000	Federal Highway Administration
\$235,214,715	City of Henderson
\$242,881,377	City of Las Vegas
\$186,426,414	City of North Las Vegas
\$13,714,008	Other Federal (USGS, EPA, USACE, NRCS)
\$48,456,660	Other State, Local, & Regional
\$120,658,789	Approved Unallocated Reserves
<b>\$2,573,525,538</b>	<b>Total Distribution of Revenue Under SNPLMA Special Account</b> (as of September 30, 2008)



## Distributions to the State of Nevada General Education Fund

Recognizing that SNPLMA's land sale provisions would hasten the pace of development in the Las Vegas Valley and in turn increase pressure on the school system, the legislation required that 5 percent of the gross proceeds of each land sale be set aside for the State's General Education Fund. As of the end of fiscal year 2008, \$151.2 million has been transferred to the State to support Nevada's schools. These proceeds are deposited into Nevada's Permanent School Fund. Only the interest

on this investment may be spent in providing "basic support" to the State's schools—a range of costs that includes teacher salaries, program development, and capital expenditures. Coupled with the support the BLM is able to provide by making land available for schools under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), the SNPLMA legislation has helped cement a partnership between the Federal Government and Nevada's education system.



Lars Sundström/SXC

Funds dedicated to the State of Nevada General Education Fund help offset the pressure on the school system from the growing population



Pencils (Janine Koselak/BLM)

## Distributions to the Southern Nevada Water Authority

Much as organized development of the Las Vegas Valley was expected to accelerate pressures on the State's school system, so too was that development expected to challenge the capacity of Southern Nevada's water infrastructure. BLM's land use planning efforts, by identifying lands as suitable for disposal, had already set in motion processes that would convert Federal lands into residential developments requiring potable water. Congress showed real foresight, therefore, by including a provision in SNPLMA that requires that, off the top from every land sale, excluding land sales in the Cooperative Management Area (CMA) administered by the Airport Authority, "10 percent shall be paid directly to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada." At the end of fiscal year 2008, this has injected \$287.3 million into the area's water treatment and delivery facilities.

During the past 10 years, the water authority's portion of SNPLMA funding has supported such projects as the construction of Water Intake No. 2 in Lake Mead, the River Mountains Water Treatment Facility (RMWTF), a bypass pipeline to join RMWTF to the Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility (AMSWTF), and the lowering of Water Intake No. 1, which supplies water to the facility. Each of these projects has been critical to providing a reliable water supply during the devastating drought that has impacted Colorado River flows and reservoir levels. Currently under construction, Water Intake No. 3 will have the ability to replace Intake No. 1, which could become inoperable if Lake Mead water levels continue to decline.

Finally, SNPLMA funding was used to construct the SNWA Water Quality Research and Development Laboratory, which is responsible for ensuring that all drinking water distributed by 10 public water systems in Southern Nevada meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water requirements. Altogether, these improvements have helped the SNWA provide a safe and reliable water source for the region, even during severe drought conditions.



Water pipe trench in southern Nevada



## Distributions from the SNPLMA Special Account

The SNPLMA Special Account supports projects in eight distinct categories funded over a series of “rounds” by the Secretary of the Interior. SNPLMA rounds correspond roughly to Federal fiscal years. Projects under the following eight categories are implemented on a mix of Federal, Tribal, State, local, and private lands:

- Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Land (Federal lands throughout Nevada)
- Capital Improvements (Federal lands in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties in Nevada; also includes Arizona lands within Lake Mead National Recreation Area - NRA)
- Conservation Initiatives (Federal lands in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties in Nevada)
- Lake Tahoe Restoration (Federal, State, and private lands in Nevada and California)
- Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas (local and regional government lands in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties in Nevada)
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention for Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin (Nevada and California), along the Carson Front (in Nevada), in the Spring Mountains (in Nevada)
- Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project (Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands in Lincoln and White Pine Counties)
- Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Development and Implementation (county governance and project implementation on Federal lands in Clark County under permit from the USFWS)

This section details the kinds of projects funded under SNPLMA and how this unique source of funding has been used to improve the quality of human life and the environment in a lasting and meaningful way.



Amphitheater at Centennial Hills Park, Las Vegas (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

# ACQUISITION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND

SNPLMA supports funding for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land and interests in land in Nevada with priority given to lands in Clark County. Lands are to be acquired in order to “promote the preservation of natural, scientific, aesthetic, historical, cultural, watershed, wildlife, and other values contributing to public enjoyment and biological diversity; enhance recreational opportunities and public access; provide the opportunity to achieve better management of public land through consolidation of Federal ownership; or otherwise serve the public interest.” Following are examples of land acquisition during the first 10 years of the SNPLMA program that show the promise of this legislation to protect the land and habitat for generations to come.

Acquisition of Environmentally Sensitive Land	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
131	\$351,611,286

Round 1 - Round 9

## Ash Meadows ALC Property (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)



Ash Meadows wetlands

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) acquired the 354 acre Ash Meadows ALC parcel within the Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge in 2001 for \$495,000 from The American Land Conservancy. This private in-holding was approved for funding in Round 1 of SNPLMA based on its significant natural resources, including the critical habitat it would provide for two fish listed and protected as “endangered” under the Endangered Species Act (ESA): the Ash Meadows Amargosa pupfish and the Ash Meadows speckled dace.

The property also includes water rights from nearby springs, which the USFWS can now control to prevent excessive diversions and provide water for restoration of the downstream critical habitat. In addition, there are two plants listed as threatened under the ESA that exist in large numbers on the property.

The wetland and upland habitats found in Ash Meadows ALC create rich scenery in any season. Native leather-leaf ash trees color

this area of the Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge with a golden hue in the autumn. Gold touches are mirrored in the saltgrass and salt brush in the surrounding landscape. Groundwater rises over the surface of the soil in some places during the winter, causing salts to be pushed to the surface where they dry to a white powder. The alkaline environment of the refuge challenges life for even the hardiest of wildlife; this acquisition helps preserve and sustain that same life.

## Nevada First Property (U.S. Forest Service)

Private land held by Nevada First consisted of more than 100 isolated parcels, totaling 9,944 acres, scattered throughout the Santa Rosa Ranger District in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Humboldt County. The property was approved for acquisition as part of Round 4 of SNPLMA and acquired by the Forest Service at a cost of \$4.0 million. The acquired tracts were completely surrounded by existing National Forest System (NFS) lands. In addition to the land, two rights-of-way were also acquired, which together with the acquired inholdings, provide key access to and through Forest Service lands.

Because of this acquisition, the Forest Service is able to protect several streams that provide habitat for Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, a species listed as threatened under the ESA; the parcels support habitat for both the Quinn River and Humboldt strains of this fish. The Forest Service can also



protect the riparian areas associated with these streams. Several of the parcels acquired also contain important summer/fall range for game species such as mule deer and antelope, and many parcels are prime habitat for sage grouse.

The purchase of these inholdings has greatly improved management efficiency and has reduced costs by eliminating the need to maintain hundreds of interior corners and miles of interior boundary lines. The parcels have been incorporated into the surrounding management prescription areas and are currently being managed in conformance with the forest plan for the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

### ***Hussman Ranch and River Fork Ranch Conservation Easements (Bureau of Land Management)***

When the United States acquires a grant of conservation easement, the underlying title to the property remains with the party granting the easement. The easement nonetheless conveys certain “rights in land” to the U.S. Government through the acquiring Federal agency. This form of limited acquisition invests the Federal Government with rights, such as inspection and monitoring of the property for compliance with terms of the easement while maintaining title with the property owner. Conservation easements are an increasingly popular way of protecting unique resources without broadening the land base of the United States Government. In the case of

the Hussman Ranch and River Fork Ranch, the Secretary of the Interior approved funds to acquire conservation easements in the Carson Valley as part of Round 4 of SNPLMA. In both cases, the BLM was the Federal agency that acquired the grants.

The conservation easement over the Hussman Ranch, which was homesteaded in 1861, protects over 3,000 feet of the Carson River that runs through the 563-acre property and 2,500 feet of Carson River frontage that borders the property. Acquired in 2006 for \$3.4 million through an assignment by the American Land Conservancy, the easement also ties water rights to the land so that the water will remain available to preserve its riparian resource habitats. The easement prevents commercial development of the property, construction of improvements, or other uses incompatible with the property’s conservation plan. However, the easement does allow continued agricultural use of the property, repair and maintenance of existing improvements such as the historical ranch house, and certain new improvements within a prescribed building footprint. These allowed uses are intended to ensure that the property owner is able to maintain and construct those buildings necessary to continue to reside on and use the property for agricultural purposes.

The River Fork Ranch lies at the confluence of the Carson River’s East and West Forks near Genoa in Douglas County, Nevada. The property is partly owned by The Nature

Conservancy (TNC), which hopes to create a model for the integration of ranching and conservation goals through this conservation easement. The easement over the Ranch’s 739 acres, acquired in 2007 for \$4.0 million, contributes to the integrity of the Carson River as well as to the associated riparian corridor and wetland complex. Its purpose is “to preserve and protect in perpetuity and, in the event of their impairment, degradation or destruction, to enhance and restore the conservation values of the Property,” including natural landforms, open space, waterways, and upland riparian habitats.



Yerba mansa—a common wildflower found in Ash Meadows NWR (USFWS)

# CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

SNPLMA provides that funding from the Special Account be available to support “capital improvements” at: the Lake Mead National Recreation Area; the Desert National Wildlife Refuge; the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area; the Great Basin National Park; and other areas administered by the BLM and the Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties; and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. These projects include repair or rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, construction of new facilities, and other improvements needed to protect resource values. Examples include projects as diverse as the construction of fire stations, recontouring of streams to improve habitat, and improvements to campgrounds and other visitor facilities. The following project descriptions provide more detail on some of the capital improvement success stories during SNPLMA’s first 10 years.

Capital Improvements	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
210	\$451,899,634
Round 1 - Round 9	

## Boulder Beach Water Safety Center (National Park Service)



Sahra Clark/BLM

**The Boulder Beach Water Safety Center in Boulder City provides training opportunities unique to southern Nevada**

The Boulder Beach Water Safety Center is located at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) near Boulder City. Lake Mead NRA is one of the most heavily visited units in the National Park System with approximately 8 million visitors per year. It is one of the premier inland water recreation areas in the West and is within a half day’s drive of 30 million people in the desert southwest. Completed in April 2006 at a cost of just over \$1.0 million, the Safety Center provides training opportunities unique to southern Nevada. The facility includes a 2,200 square foot multi-purpose meeting room that can accommodate 300 people in an assembly setting or 100 people in a training course and a large storage area for water safety equipment. It is used to train agency personnel from organizations as diverse as the NPS, U.S. Coast Guard, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and Arizona Game and Fish Department. In addition, the facility is used to train the public in areas of boating safety, such as the use of navigational aids, proper fueling, launching, and life-saving techniques. The facility is also used by Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups, boating safety organizations and partners, scuba instruction, and other recreational groups.

## Logandale Fire Station (Bureau of Land Management)



Steve Tryon/BLM

**Logandale Fire Station**

Located approximately 45 miles northeast of Las Vegas on Interstate 15, the Logandale Fire Station is one of two BLM fire stations that have been built using Capital Improvement funding. Construction was completed in June 2006 at a cost of \$1.6 million. The fire station’s facilities include living quarters, an engine barn, a helicopter landing pad, a radio tower, lighting, and water storage. This facility is critical to providing rapid response to wildfires and improves the safety of area residents and public land visitors in communities north and east of Las Vegas, such as Logandale, Mesquite, Moapa, and Glendale. Training in wildland fire management is provided for personnel of all Federal agencies. The Logandale Fire Station will be used by the BLM, USFWS, and Forest Service to support their fire safety and fire fighting responsibilities.



**Habitat Restoration  
on the Desert National  
Wildlife Refuge  
(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)**



**Pahrump Poolfish Refugium at Corn Creek in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge**

The Corn Creek field station is located on the Desert National Wildlife Refuge approximately 15 miles north of Las Vegas on Highway 93. To provide protection for the Pahrump Poolfish, a species listed as endangered under the ESA, the Corn Creek Refugium was constructed to allow public use of the facility while management of the endangered species could continue. Completed in January 2005 at a cost of \$484,000, the Refugium is located in an outdoor sheltered area and uses a modern water control system and an unbreakable

glass viewing encasement. The project has supported the public's hope that the USFWS could provide for the needs of a fish protected under the ESA without impact on recreation, interpretation, or other appropriate uses of a national wildlife refuge. The Refugium allows the public to view the endangered species in a natural setting. In addition, interpretive kiosks provide information on the Poolfish and other resident and migratory wildlife. This interpretation helps keep the public informed about wildlife management techniques necessary to sustain an endangered species for future generations.

**Fletcher View and Kyle Canyon  
RV Campground Renovation  
(U.S. Forest Service)**



**View from Fletcher View and Kyle Canyon Campground in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest**

One of the benefits of the Capital Improvements program has been its ability to sustain Nevada's recreation areas, including tent and recreational vehicle campgrounds. These amenities support both residents and visitors to the Silver State. One example can be found at the Fletcher View Campground and adjacent Kyle Canyon Recreational Vehicle Campground. Located in the

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest along Kyle Canyon State Road 157, the campgrounds were completely renovated in September 2006 at a cost of \$560,000. Set in the Spring Mountains NRA, the project provides picnic tables, utility tables, barbeque grills, signing, kiosks with interpretive panels, and a 100-yard interpretive trail. With over two million visitors to Spring Mountains NRA every year, the newly constructed facilities have been designed to keep pace with current and future public demand. The area has been extensively revegetated to rehabilitate disturbed areas, and barrier rock has been placed along the interpretive trail to restrict unauthorized travel. Replacement of seasonal vault toilets, with flush and shower systems, will provide a year-round facility for the public's use.



Entrance sign for Fletcher View Campground in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)



Nature trail at Corn Creek in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge (Sahra Clark/BLM)



# CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

In January 2002, Congress amended the SNPLMA legislation to promote conservation and improve the quality of Federal lands in Clark County by allowing up to 10 percent of amounts available in the Special Account to be used for "Conservation Initiatives." Subsequent amendments to the SNPLMA legislation have expanded the reach of Conservation Initiatives to Lincoln and White Pine Counties. To date, 96 projects totaling \$187.8 million have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Conservation Initiatives include cooperative Federal agency litter clean-up efforts, habitat restoration projects, abandoned mine closures, water usage and conservation studies, and many other conservation programs critical to protecting and sustaining resources in Nevada. Following are examples of some successful conservation initiatives.

Conservation Initiatives	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
87	\$192,263,193

Round 4 - Round 9

## *Invasive Weed Removal and Habitat Restoration (BLM, USFWS, NPS, USFS)*



Muddy River completed restoration

Through this project, approved in Round 4 for \$5.9 million, the BLM, USFWS, NPS, and USFS are working cooperatively to implement 40 restoration projects and to provide consistent approaches to common regional habitat restoration needs in southern Nevada. This includes developing universal protocols for documenting disturbances, prioritizing restoration needs, and monitoring the effectiveness of restoration techniques. Under this conservation initiative, the Federal agencies have:

- Completed 60 restoration projects resulting in more than 60,000 linear feet of OHV disturbances treated and restored
- Installed more than 50,000 feet of barriers to protect habitats
- Treated and monitored more than 1,500 acres of invasive plants
- Developed shared documentation protocols for assessment, treatment, and monitoring through a variety of contracts and an agreement with the

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) personnel

- Created an interagency restoration database accessible to all participating agencies

## *Meeting the Challenge of Water 2025 (National Park Service)*



Scientists conduct water research at Lake Mead

The Department of the Interior, through the Water 2025 Initiative: Preventing Crises and Conflicts in the West, has identified a critical need to manage scarce water resources in a way that balances community needs, recreational uses, and natural resource conservation. This project, approved in Round 4 at a cost of \$2.5 million, incorporates the principles of Water 2025 and the Lake Management Plan for Lakes Mead and Mohave by enhancing collaboration on resource monitoring. Working cooperatively, the NPS, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), USGS, Southern Nevada Water Authority, and the UNLV, have conducted water characteristic inventories, natural and cultural resource inventories, and managed shoreline exotic vegetation in an effort to maintain the high water quality of Lakes Mead and Mohave. Under this conservation initiative, the cooperating agencies have:



- Conducted surface water monitoring to establish baseline water characteristics of the Boulder Basin, Overton Arm, and Virgin Basin of Lake Mead
- Completed a 2-year inventory to establish baseline gasoline and hydrocarbon byproducts in high- and low-use areas on Lakes Mead and Mohave to guide future boating management and watershed planning
- Completed interpretive reports summarizing baseline data and recommendations for future monitoring
- Created a map of potential geologic hazards along the shorelines of Lakes Mead and Mohave
- Inventoried and mapped rare bird and plant populations along the shorelines of Lakes Mead and Mohave
- Mapped significant cultural resource sites along the shorelines of Lakes Mead and Mohave
- Completed initial control of exotic vegetation species of concern

### ***Lower Colorado Dams Office Museum Property Protection and Preservation (Bureau of Reclamation)***

This project preserves, restores, and makes photographs and other information available to the public via the Internet on significant cultural museum artifacts from the construction era of the Hoover Dam. This collection of approximately 5,600 objects (badges, hard hats, electrical instruments, core samples, newspaper clippings, post cards, artwork, and topographical models), 20,000 photographs, and 2,000 slides is considered a valuable cultural resource of the modern development of the area.

Providing the public with Internet access to these resources is especially important because physical access to the Hoover Dam, Davis Dam, and Parker Dam power plants has been restricted following September 11, 2001.

Funded in Round 6 at a cost of \$764,500, accomplishments of this project to date include:

- Completion of a condition assessment of all objects in the Hoover Dam museum collection. Based on artifact condition, restoration and treatment recommendations have been developed.
- Photographing 100 percent of the museum objects
- Scanning 100 percent of the slides and 20 percent of the photographs
- Scanning 20 percent of the paper documents
- Digitizing photographs and paper documents for Internet download

### ***Take Pride in America— in Southern Nevada, a Local Litter and Desert Dumping Program (BLM, USFWS, NPS, USFS)***



**Volunteers collect litter from public lands**

In an effort to combat pervasive litter and desert dumping on public lands in Clark

County, the four Federal land management agencies (BLM, USFWS, NPS, USFS) in Southern Nevada have worked cooperatively to develop a unified, community based, “anti-litter” program. This project, approved in Round 4 at a cost of \$3.7 million, uses a multipronged strategy targeting litter removal, prevention, education, recycling, and publicity to resolve litter and dumping issues across the landscape. Implementing both short-term efforts (litter cleanup events) and long-term efforts (increasing public awareness of the adverse impacts of litter on natural resources) are key components of this comprehensive campaign to encourage cleanup and discourage litter and illegal dumping. Under this conservation initiative the Federal agencies have:

- Conducted 47 volunteer clean-up events on public lands with 2,408 volunteers donating 10,645 volunteer hours removing 2,257 cubic yards of waste from public lands
- Partnered with other workforces to conduct five cleanups since inception resulting in the removal of 878 cubic yards of waste from public lands
- Partnered with Bailey Middle School to clean up nearby public lands once a month during the school year; 568 sixth and seventh graders in the community removed 61 cubic yards of trash
- Developed and implemented a statewide bilingual messaging campaign, Don’t Trash Nevada, including a dedicated website, roadside billboards, and magazine, newspaper, radio, and TV ads
- Added more than 1,560 cubic yards of annual trash receptacle capacity to public lands



# LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION

The SNPLMA legislation was amended in 2003 to provide funding for federally sponsored projects consistent with the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) created by the Tahoe Regional Planning Authority. These expenditures were authorized by the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (LTRA) that recognizes Lake Tahoe is a unique area and recreational resource. The LTRA was enacted to provide the Forest Service and its Federal partners the ability to plan and implement significant restoration activities across both Nevada and California lands bordering Lake Tahoe. It followed an Executive Order signed by Bill Clinton which established the Lake Tahoe Federal Interagency Partnership, consisting of the Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The LTRA, which authorized expenditure of up to \$300.0 million over 10 years, helped cement this collaboration among Federal, Tribal, State, local, regional, and private entities. These groups of Federal managers and local and regional interests solicit and forward nominated projects through the Tahoe Regional Executives to the SNPLMA Executive Committee.

Following are examples of some of the many success stories of projects funded by SNPLMA in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

## *Stream Channel Restoration at the Barker Road Crossing on Blackwood Creek (U.S. Forest Service)*



**Barker Road Crossing after completed construction and restoration**

The water quality of Lake Tahoe is directly affected by the conditions of the streams that feed the Lake. In order to cross roads, many of the streams must be routed through a man-made structure, normally a culvert or bridge. Improperly sized culverts change the characteristics of the stream and can block fish passage, act as a sediment barrier, and by focusing erosional forces downstream lead to channel

degradation. Replacing these aged structures is an important part of restoration authorized by the LTRA and funded by SNPLMA.

The Blackwood Creek stream channel restoration project, approved in Round 6 for \$4.1 million involved replacement of a culvert with a new bridge and construction of a naturalized channel both upstream and downstream of the new bridge. During construction, the stream was temporarily diverted through culverts and the road detoured, both while maintaining "best management practices." During construction of the bridge, 450 feet of existing channel was reshaped and boulders and logs added to restore step pool channel and floodplain conditions. The newly constructed bridge is designed for 100-year flood events and the crossing is no longer a barrier to fish or a threat to channel conditions downstream.

Lake Tahoe Restoration	
Number of Projects - 233	\$198,039,275
Funding Set-Aside for Future Rounds	\$62,445,625
Total Funding Approved	\$260,484,900

Round 5 - Round 9



Construction of new Barker Road Crossing at Blackwood Creek (USFS)



### ***Truckee River Outlet Improvements and Lakeside Trail Crossing (Bureau of Reclamation)***



**Truckee River Outlet pedestrian trail**

Water quality in Lake Tahoe has been degraded over time by human inputs to the Lake, such as untreated storm water runoff, as well as human changes to the environment, like destabilized stream banks causing increased erosion and particulate matter in and along streams. The Truckee River Outlet Improvements and Lakeside Trail Crossing are some of the many examples of restoration projects aimed at increasing visitor satisfaction and reducing particulate matter in waterways around Lake Tahoe.

Approved in Round 5 for \$1.5 million, this project included work to construct retaining walls for stabilizing the steep river bank and to provide support for a river overlook. The former gravel parking lot was redesigned and paved to provide access for disabled users and improve storm water drainage capture, thus ensuring removal of contaminants before the water enters the Truckee River. The reconfiguration of the site has also improved recreational opportunities and public access. The newly constructed plaza provides a trail connection between Lake Tahoe and Mackinaw Road and increased interpretive signage helps educate the public about environmental and historical issues.

### ***Urban Lot Management: Timber and Watershed Improvements (U.S. Forest Service)***

In addition to supporting direct waterway and water course restoration projects, the LTRA covers projects on lands of mixed ownership within the Basin. Some of these lands lie within the urban interface,

including environmentally sensitive urban lots acquired by the Forest Service under the Santini-Burton Act of 1980. With this project, authorized in Round 5 for \$450,000, a program of work was begun aimed at restoring Forest Service parcels interspersed throughout the Basin. Urban lot management combines small tree thinning and insect/disease control to improve forest health with watershed restoration, all in support of erosion control.

In 2006, the project completed watershed restoration on 91 parcels, monitoring on 1,125 qualifying parcels, noxious weed control on 153 urban parcels, hazard tree abatement on 110 parcels, and insect treatments on 63 parcels. The restoration of these lots around the entire perimeter of the Lake not only has erosion reduction benefits, but also supports a large mix of wildlife diversity on the urban interface areas. Maintaining and restoring the integrity of these lands has benefits for Lake Tahoe's water quality and the quality of its surrounding environment across multiple land ownerships.

# PARKS, TRAILS, AND NATURAL AREAS

This category primarily benefits local governments by providing for the development of parks, trails, and natural areas (PTNAs) in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties. Participating entities (Clark County, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, City of Henderson, Lincoln County, White Pine County, Southern Nevada Water Authority, Clark County Regional Flood Control District, and the Clark County Sanitation District) must first enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Government. SNPLMA Special Account funds may then be provided for acquisition of lands, easements, or rights-of-way necessary to develop PTNAs, as well as for construction of such projects by local and regional governmental entities. The following projects are representative of typical PTNA developments that work toward not only preserving natural habitats but also making these areas accessible to the public for their enjoyment and education.

Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
169	\$1,087,414,889

Round 1 - Round 9

## *Wetlands Park (Clark County, Nevada; Southern Nevada Water Authority)*

The Clark County Wetlands Park is a regionally significant wildlife preserve that supports some recreational activities as a “natural area” under SNPLMA’s Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas category. Few areas in southern Nevada provide opportunities for habitat preservation, environmental education, and recreation that equal those found in the Wetlands Park.

Clark County has received SNPLMA funding for 20 projects at the Wetlands Park totaling approximately \$66.0 million for work associated with acquisition of land, habitat restoration, trail and trailhead site development, and environmental education initiatives. These projects are critical in developing functional habitat and public access to the park.

The Southern Nevada Water Authority has received an additional \$50.0 million for four projects in the Wetlands Park to create a system of weirs to stabilize the wash system, develop wetlands areas, and improve water quality by slowing water flows through the park. Together, these investments show the commitment of local governments to work collaboratively to protect a unique resource in the Las Vegas Valley.

## *Centennial Hills Park (City of Las Vegas, Nevada)*

Approved in Round 5 of SNPLMA for \$42.0 million, the goal of this project is to develop a regional park that serves the northwest area of the Las Vegas Valley, an area that has experienced some of the most rapid development during the past decade. This project satisfies objectives for the second phase of the master plan for the site. It includes a broad range of recreational



Delta Las Vegas, Lake Mead

Sara Bently/Clark County Parks and Recreation





Archways over the Centennial Hills Park trail (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

opportunities, which will serve residents directly adjacent to the site and those residing in the broader community. SNPLMA-funded improvements include an outdoor amphitheatre and stage with capacity for approximately 3,000 people, group picnic areas, shaded playgrounds, an outdoor aquatics area, restrooms, landscaping, and other amenities. The Centennial Hills Park aquatics area was completed in May 2007. The remainder of the park is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2008.

### ***Alamo Children's Park (Alamo, Nevada)***

The goal of this project, which was approved in Round 6 of SNPLMA for \$1.0 million, is to develop a small community park in the town of Alamo. Located approximately 100 miles north of Las Vegas, Alamo is a small agricultural community in the southernmost area of Lincoln County. With a growing population of more than 1,500 residents, the town of Alamo is a community that lacks the most basic park and recreational infrastructure.

The project site is a 3-acre parcel located in a more densely populated residential part of the town. The site was used previously as

an open play area, with makeshift elements such as stone benches, a rusted teeter totter, and a few other sparse amenities, many of which posed public health and safety concerns.

The Alamo Children's Park was completed in August 2008. Improvements include modern shaded playground equipment for younger children, shaded picnic and barbeque areas, a Tee Ball field, a volleyball court, restrooms, site lighting, landscaping, and parking areas.

The town of Alamo will fund maintenance of the park as an official budget line-item.



Marc J. Sanchez/BLM

Centennial Hills Park playground during construction



Crews working to remove hazardous fuels (USFS)

# HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION AND WILDFIRE PREVENTION

SNPLMA was amended in December 2006 to add additional categories of work and to expand the geographic span of existing categories into White Pine County. The “White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006” created a category of work—“Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention”—to provide for the “development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention plans” for three areas. These areas include the Carson Range, Lake Tahoe Basin (Nevada and California), and Spring Mountains in Southern Nevada. The Act also called for sustainable energy development and production using the biomass created from implementation of the plans.

SNPLMA funded creation of the multijurisdictional plans, which brought Federal, Tribal, State, local, regional, and private entities to the table to create one plan for each area. Implementation of these threat reduction plans began in Round 8 with approval of 14 projects in this category at a cumulative cost of \$14.6 million. The projects have focused on the wildland-urban interface (WUI), treating both individual lots within communities and also reducing fuel loads around communities across jurisdictions. The treatments in these three areas will increase public safety and put firefighters in conditions where they have a better chance of protecting structures and forests in the event of a wildfire.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
25	\$25,695,084

Rounds 8, 9

## EASTERN NEVADA LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT

In addition to creating the Fuels Treatment category of work, the 2006 amendments to SNPLMA also authorized that funding be allocated for the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project (ENLRP). This category was created to support and implement restoration work envisioned by the Great Basin Restoration Initiative

(GBRI) in Lincoln and White Pine counties in Nevada. The GBRI itself came about after large-scale catastrophic fires decimated millions of acres of sagebrush and pinyon-juniper across the Great Basin in the late 1990s. The GBRI takes a landscape-level approach to restoration work and this emphasis is continued in ENLRP. Although the BLM, USFS, USFWS, and NPS are the only agencies that can nominate projects in this category, funding can be used across jurisdictional boundaries to support vegetative treatments, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other restoration activities in the two eligible counties. This category is

in its infancy, but three projects approved in Round 8 for \$1.8 million provide for fuel reduction planning and implementation in sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and aspen communities, and for identification and treatment of invasive weeds in eastern Nevada.

Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
9	\$5,643,044

Rounds 8, 9



Overview of restoration treatment area in eastern Nevada (Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition)



# CLARK COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

For nearly two decades, local, State, and Federal agencies in Clark County, Nevada, have been engaged in ecosystem-based habitat conservation planning and implementation to mitigate for the loss of habitat on non-Federal land. The Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) covers 78 sensitive and endangered species, including the Desert Tortoise, and ensures that the take of habitat, as authorized by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services section 10 incidental take permit, is adequately minimized and mitigated. Clark County, the other permittees, and the Federal agencies on whose land the mitigation actions take place, work together to implement projects under this category of work.

Funding from SNPLMA has contributed to the overall success of the MSHCP. Since its passage in 1998, nearly \$53.0 million has been allocated to help ensure that the impacts of development resulting from the sale of Federal land are balanced with appropriate conservation. Projects that have been made possible through SNPLMA include:

- More than \$28 million for various research and monitoring projects, including effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management programs

- More than \$3.5 million for the development of conservation management strategies and other conservation planning efforts
- Desert tortoise research and monitoring, including research on disease, genetics, nutrition, and translocation
- Development of a public information and education program
- Other species-specific research and monitoring

Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	
Number of Projects	Total Funding Approved
65	\$52,613,508

Rounds 2, 6, 8



Mark Relchynskyj/BLM

Desert tortoise





Monsoon outflow weir in Wetlands Park, Clark County (Philip DeManzulk/Courtesy of Clark County Parks and Recreation)



## CHAPTER 4—ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE SNPLMA LEGISLATION

The SNPLMA legislation has brought about important changes to the economic, environmental, and social well-being of Nevada. Residential and commercial development in the Las Vegas Valley has produced economic benefits associated with sustained growth and a larger tax base to support governmental activities. At the same time, project work has supported employment opportunities for contracting crews doing work as varied as major capital improvements and fuel treatments. From an environmental point of view, lands acquired under SNPLMA contain significantly higher habitat values than the lands in southern Nevada that have been sold and important conservation improvements have been funded as well. And from a social point of view, the legislation has been instrumental in piecing together a vision of open space and an inter-connected park system in southern Nevada that did not exist prior to 1998. Moreover, the orderly development made possible under the statute has resulted in the conversion of Federal land into attractive master planned communities.

### Economic Benefits

Perhaps one of the most overlooked benefits of SNPLMA is the economic growth that has resulted from implementation of SNPLMA-funded projects. This is one area where a program, which is seen mainly as a benefit to Nevada, positively impacts the national economy. Companies from across the Nation are invited to compete for work on Federal and local governmental projects. An example of this national impact is the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA) visitor center project funded in Round 4 of SNPLMA where:

- The design and development of the new visitor center was completed by a company in Tucson, Arizona.

- The design of the exhibits for this new visitor center was completed by a company from Athens, Ohio.
- The National Environmental Policy Act analysis was completed by a company from Carbondale, Colorado.
- The construction contract was awarded to a company from Bonsall, California.

The list of projects funded by SNPLMA includes numerous contractual opportunities for companies from all over the United States (see Appendix B).

Of course, it is also true that construction and implementation of these projects enhances the economy of Nevada. On-the-ground work is being completed by residents from all over the State. Universities (such as the University of Nevada, Las Vegas) have become key partners on a number of projects by providing expertise through agreements with Federal agencies. Increased attention to areas like the Red Rock Canyon NCA and the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) in turn has increased volunteer support for the Federal agencies and their non-profit partner organizations.

Finally, one of the economic benefits of implementing the SNPLMA legislation has been to cement Nevada's position as one of the leaders of green building design and renewable energy use in the entire Nation. The Springs Preserve is a good example of a complex of facilities funded in part by SNPLMA that now draws international attention for successfully incorporating green building principles, water re-use, and on-site solar energy generation. New Federal facilities, such as the visitor center now under construction at Red Rock Canyon NCA, will employ self sustaining practices such as converting to energy generated by solar power.





## Environmental Benefits

One of the most positive aspects of SNPLMA is the environmental benefits gained through projects in all categories. Many of these projects actually help restore landscapes to natural function; others help with the goal of increasing awareness of responsible land use; and others help increase scientific understanding. Across the SNPLMA categories, projects help the public acquire a sense of place and connection to the public lands. For example:

- A number of capital improvement projects allow for enhanced protection of sensitive and protected species. Whether this is Woundfin in the Virgin River, the Moapa Dace in the Muddy River, or Bear Poppy plants throughout Southern Nevada, Federal projects ensure that future generations can enjoy the beauty and wonder of the public lands.
- Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions provide many different opportunities for public use, including:
  - Purchase of privately held in-holdings in federally protected areas that often allow for greater and better access to recreational opportunities on existing Federal lands.
  - Increased ability for Federal agencies to manage these areas.
  - Increased opportunities for the public to enjoy their public lands.

Land acquisitions also ensure open spaces for recreation and visual enjoyment. The West has long been known as the area of the country where visitors can enjoy nature without the overcrowding of urban growth. Acquisition of key properties around the State will allow for this to continue far into the future.

- Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas develop open spaces within the urban landscape, creating areas where local residents can enjoy nature without having to travel out of the city. This category includes a wide variety of land types and facilities. The Clark County Wetlands Park includes both land acquisitions, which protect the flow of water from the Valley into Lake Mead, and facilities which allow for public enjoyment of the natural surroundings and teach about water conservation and protection of this crucial natural resource.
- Conservation Initiatives reflect a wide array of needs related to the environment. Research into specific species or general natural processes gives both the Federal government and the public insights into better management of public lands. Developing programs that reduce or remove litter and decrease damage help restore these lands to their former magnificence. Education and volunteer programs increase awareness of responsible recreation on public lands and create a population of people who feel a sense of stewardship for these lands.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration, Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention, and the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project categories work toward protection and restoration of the natural beauty of Nevada, while increasing public safety. Whether it's the clarity of Lake Tahoe, the untouched landscapes of eastern Nevada, or the splendor of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, SNPLMA projects protect and enhance natural places for all to enjoy. Projects in these categories also contribute toward responsible fire management; they protect lands while still allowing for the natural processes of fire.





## Social Benefits

SNPLMA has allowed for an atmosphere of orderly disposal of lands between the units of local government and the BLM, and thus a more orderly development pattern for the Las Vegas Valley, while protecting the public's financial interest in these lands. Parcels have been offered in large tracts, as well as assembled parcels that could be combined with open private parcels to create large contiguous tracts. As the communities in the Las Vegas Valley have proposed lands for sale by the BLM through joint selection, they have also been able to work with developers and the public to create master planned communities that conform to the ordered growth of the overall community plans. These master planned communities variously include locations for parks, trails, schools, public facilities, commercial development, residential areas, and other community-specific areas.

Finally, SNPLMA has impacted the region in very direct ways, improving the quality of life for its residents and visitors. More than 36 million visitors a year come to Las Vegas alone. While people still visit Las Vegas primarily to spend time on the Strip, the area is fast becoming a first-tier outdoor activity destination. This is due, in part, to the improvements and new facilities being offered at public lands not far from the Strip itself. Within an hour of the Strip, a visitor can enjoy the world renowned hiking and climbing at Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, admire the spectacular

petroglyphs at Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, fish at one of the Nation's best bass fishing locales in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, take in the sights and sounds of nature at the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, or explore the wonders of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. The quality of the experience and the ability of Federal agencies to protect these natural and cultural resources have been enhanced by the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.

Panorama of Mountain's Edge community (Steve Tryon/BLM)

Urban trail in Las Vegas (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)



Dusk and full moon over Gold Butte, Nevada (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)





Paleontology dig site, Upper Las Vegas Wash (Gayle Marrs-Smith/BLM)

## CHAPTER 5—SNPLMA PARTNERSHIPS

Collaboration and partnerships are key components to the success of the SNPLMA program and the projects it has been able to support. Such partnerships have produced tremendous benefits to the region's residents and visitors. Much of this success has been based on the collaborative nature of the work and a shared vision of success at all levels of the SNPLMA organization. Through cooperation with concerned agencies and groups, the face and quality of life in Nevada has been enhanced for present and future generations.

### Partnerships Among Federal, Tribal, State, and Local Agencies To Restore Lake Tahoe

SNPLMA funding has given a boost to programs and projects that might otherwise be inactive or reduced due to a lack of funding. An example of this is the collaboration between multiple entities to meet the goals of the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP), which was created following the Lake Tahoe Presidential Forum in 1997. At this forum, President Bill Clinton issued an Executive Order that directed Federal agencies and departments to coordinate and partner with Tribal, State, and local governments to restore the clarity of Lake Tahoe while giving consideration to the effects of any management direction on the Basin's economy. In 1999, Congress passed the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act authorizing

expenditure of \$300.0 million for the Federal share of the EIP.

SNPLMA was amended in 2003 to fund the authorizations in the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, providing funding and project management focused on science and monitoring, improving forest health, restoring watersheds and habitats, achieving air quality and transportation goals, and enhancing recreation and scenic experiences in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Without SNPLMA funding and the cooperation of all concerned agencies, a full-fledged restoration program in Lake Tahoe would not have been possible.

### Partnerships with Federal Agencies in Southern Nevada

The SNPLMA program has also helped support the work of the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP), a unique and innovative collaboration of Federal land management agencies that coordinate decision making about resources that cross management boundaries. Formed in 1997 as an interagency partnership of the BLM, NPS, USFWS, and USFS, SNAP teams implement projects which are currently funded primarily by SNPLMA to address 15 focus areas, including anti-litter cleanup and desert dumping, volunteerism, resource protection and law enforcement, recreation, science and research, and environmental education.

Faced with record growth in southern Nevada and declining budgets, the SNAP agencies sought a new approach to managing the millions of acres of Federal land around Las Vegas. SNAP extended its reach into the community, working with other Federal, State, and local agencies and non-profit and educational institutions to accomplish important interagency objectives and to implement some of the SNPLMA conservation initiatives.

With SNPLMA funding, this unique partnership of Federal agencies has been nationally recognized for its accomplishments under the following conservation initiatives:

- "Take Pride in southern Nevada—An Anti-Litter and Desert Dumping Program" received the 2008 Take Pride in America National Award.
- "Interagency Resource Protection and Law Enforcement" received the 2007 Service First award and the 2007 Bureau of Land Management National Law Enforcement Group of the Year.
- "Interagency Cultural Site Stewardship Program" was recognized with the 2007 Department of the Interior Cooperative Conservation Award.
- "Interagency Volunteer Program" (Get Outdoors Nevada) was recognized with the 2005 and 2006 Take Pride in America National Award.

## Partnerships with Local Governments, Private Sector Organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations

Through the SNPLMA Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas category, almost \$200.0 million in trail, park, land acquisition, and habitat restoration projects have been approved to develop the Las Vegas Wash and the Clark County Wetlands Park. The benefits of these 41 projects span the entire Las Vegas Valley—from the BLM-managed Upper Las Vegas Wash to the Clark County Wetlands Park. These improvements are made possible through an inter-governmental effort requiring partnerships and coordination between the BLM, Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, the City of Henderson, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Clark County Flood Control District.

The Upper Las Vegas Wash is also home to a unique partnership involving the BLM, the Nature Conservancy (TNC), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the Olympia real estate development company. The goal of the partnership is to protect the Eglington Preserve, an area within the SNPLMA disposal boundary that contains ice age fossils and rare plant habitat. In 2004, the affected agencies reached an agreement on protection of the area. The BLM used operational funding from the SNPLMA Special Account to fence and clean the site before the adjacent property was sold to Olympia. Following that agreement and sale of the adjacent land, the Eglington

Preserve was established as a mitigation bank, authorized under the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA). CWA Section 404 mitigation fees are now used to fund restoration projects within this area of the Upper Las Vegas Wash that experiences active water flow. Because the underlying land is managed by the BLM, the BLM developed the restoration plan, but the TNC both manages the mitigation funds (\$2.0 million to date) and implements the plan. Olympia, meanwhile, has allowed the TNC access on its private lands to stage the restoration activities and salvage native plant materials and soils from their private lands.

## Partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations and Universities

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as non-profit groups and universities, also play a key role in identifying, developing, and managing many of the projects taken on by SNPLMA. Groups like the TNC and The Conservation Fund have acted as facilitators for many important land acquisitions under SNPLMA. In some cases, such as with property acquired by BLM and the TNC along the Muddy River, these become part of a shared management vision for adjacent lands. Another example of such collaboration is the Walking Box Ranch Museum and Interpretive Center located in the Paiute Valley Desert Tortoise Area at the northern boundary of the Mojave Desert Preserve in Nevada. The BLM purchased the ranch and surrounding land in 2005 using SNPLMA funding. The University of Nevada,

Las Vegas (UNLV) later obtained a Federal grant to determine what historical preservation would be possible to preserve the ranch house on the property. Under a cooperative agreement with the BLM, the University expects to maintain the historical ranch house and surrounding structures as a public museum and interpretive center. The University also maintains a field research station and training center on the grounds. This example of partnership and stewardship can be found throughout many of the projects SNPLMA supports through funding and cooperative extension.

SNPLMA funding will also allow the expansion of Federal and NGO partnerships, such as the effort to restore portions of the Great Basin through the recently added SNPLMA category: the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project. In order to accomplish the landscape level restoration desired in ENLRP, the BLM, USFS, NPS, and USFWS will partner with many groups across eastern Nevada. For example, restoration work envisioned by the Great Basin Restoration Initiative has been undertaken by the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition, a 501(c)(3) organization. This organization has more than 100 non-Federal partners representing a wide range of public land users and impacts millions of acres per year through restoration, treatment, inventory, and data collection. Likewise, the Great Basin Institute offers classes and workshops focused on environmental arts and sciences in addition to organizing crews to complete monitoring and restoration work in the Great Basin and throughout Nevada.



## AFTERWORD: REFLECTIONS ON THE ENACTMENT OF SNPLMA



### Senator Harry Reid

Nevada is unlike any other State in the Union—pick any spot in our State and you will either be on public land or a short walk from it. Nearly 9 out of every 10 acres of land in Nevada is managed by a Federal agency. As a result, public lands are an integral part of our lives, our economy, our energy security, and our heritage.

The passage of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) in 1998 was a giant step forward in adapting our Federal land laws to the changing nature of the American West. SNPLMA provides a transparent and regular system for selling public lands and then invests the proceeds from those sales in projects that provide broad public benefit.

One of the major accomplishments of this program has been the acquisition of many thousands of acres of environmentally sensitive lands. These acquired parcels are purchased to protect key wildlife habitat, to improve overall land management, and to provide public access to some of the most beautiful spots in Nevada.

SNPLMA has also allowed for significant hazardous fuels reduction programs at Lake Tahoe, the Spring Mountains, across the Carson Front, and throughout Lincoln and White Pine Counties. These efforts are ongoing and are ensuring that our communities, our forests and rangelands, and other vital areas are better protected from the growing fire threats that we face in the West.

I am proud of what we have accomplished over the last 10 years. The challenges we face during the coming decade will likely be even greater, and the special resources that this program provides will be even more important.

*Senator Harry Reid is the Majority Leader of the United States Senate.*



## Senator John Ensign

Ten years ago we celebrated the enactment of legislation that would provide for thoughtful planning and growth in the Las Vegas Valley. We felt confident that the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act

would make a positive impact. I spoke on the floor of the House of Representatives about how the legislation that I authored with then-Senator Richard Bryan would be “good for the environment, good for education, and good for quality of life in Nevada.” Looking back a decade later, “good” doesn’t begin to describe the unbelievable success of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, or as it is affectionately known, SNPLMA.

In the late 1990s, Las Vegas was the fastest growing metropolitan city in the country. With 87 percent of our State controlled by the Federal Government, it was incredibly difficult for Federal agencies to manage the land and for local agencies to plan for and accommodate growth. A land exchange process had been used to privatize public land for development, but it could not keep up with the growth nor did it give the fairest value for the land. Developers were buying land, flipping it, and pocketing millions. Taxpayers were being ripped off.

The value of the Federal land was inflated due to the infrastructure that local taxpayers provided—land in the desert with no roads or water is pretty worthless. SNPLMA changed the way we deal with Federal land by auctioning it off and keeping the proceeds in Nevada, since our citizens have shouldered the price tag for the development that makes the land so desirable.

Southern Nevadans and our quality of life have benefited immeasurably because of the success of SNPLMA. Land auctions

have generated more than \$2.9 billion; \$150 million has gone to the State of Nevada Education Fund; and the Southern Nevada Water Authority has received \$287 million. Hundreds of parks, trails, and natural areas have been added to our landscape for residents to enjoy; environmentally sensitive land has been acquired across our State; and multi-species conservation plans are at work.

We amended the bill in 2003 to set aside \$300 million for the preservation of Lake Tahoe by using SNPLMA proceeds to fund water clarity, erosion control, fire suppression, and other projects to reverse the decline of Lake Tahoe’s famous clarity. We’ve also put a focus on hazardous fuels reduction projects in the Spring Mountains and Sierra Nevada ranges to further defend the beautiful areas that we have worked so hard to protect for future generations.

SNPLMA has touched every corner of Nevada through funding that has improved our quality of life and by inspiring additional lands bills. Back in 1998, I said that this legislation would prove to be a model not only in policy but also in process. Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine counties have since built their own successful lands bills. Like the Southern Nevada bill, they too were a compilation of local input, the exchange of information, and ultimately a fair compromise.

When asked about the Nevada legislative accomplishment of which I am most proud, I always respond with the lands bills that have been enacted for our state, starting with SNPLMA. Ten years ago we brought together people with completely differing views on land use and worked out a compromise for the good of the people of Nevada. Today, Nevadans are enjoying the benefits of our work, and they will continue to do so for many years to come.

*Senator John Ensign is Nevada’s other currently serving United States Senator. He was a member of the United States House of Representatives when SNPLMA was enacted.*





## Senator Richard H. Bryan

The genesis of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act dates back to 1980 when Jim Santini, then Nevada's lone Congressman, and the late Phil Burton, a California Congressman, teamed up to pass the Santini-Burton Act.

In the 1980s, Southern Nevada's real estate market was booming and it was clear that some of the BLM land holdings were no longer required for public purposes. Equally clear, Lake Tahoe was experiencing development pressures that threatened its clarity. Santini was the driving force that ultimately persuaded Burton that by selling BLM land in Southern Nevada that was no longer needed for public purposes, money could be generated that would enable Congressional appropriators to purchase environmentally sensitive land from private property owners at Lake Tahoe.

The enactment of the Santini-Burton Act was a public policy triumph—land that was needed for development in Las Vegas would be made available to the private sector and environmentally sensitive land at Lake Tahoe owned by the private sector could be purchased to mitigate potential environmental damage to Lake Tahoe.

In the years following the enactment of the Santini-Burton Act, Southern Nevada's population continued its explosive growth—Nevada led the Nation in its percentage of growth. Many BLM parcels were no longer appropriately included in the public inventory. Conversely, land that was held in the private sector was needed to protect the very resources that the BLM, Forest Service, and other Federal agencies were charged with protecting. Because there was no Federal money to acquire these parcels, land exchanges became the vehicle most frequently used to accomplish the public policy objective. This led to great controversy. Because of the dynamics of the Southern Nevada real estate market, the appraisals on the public lands were outdated long before the land

exchanges were consummated. Developers made huge profits on public lands they had just acquired and a public outcry followed.

In the mid-1990s, Nevada's Congressman James Bilbray (Congressional District 1), organized a Public Lands Task Force. Its primary purpose was to establish a boundary that would identify BLM parcels that could be appropriately disposed of to the private sector to meet the area's growth. Before the task force could complete its work, John Ensign defeated Bilbray in the general election of 1994.

The legislation included two very important mechanisms – one designed to gain public trust in the disposal process, the second, to assure that the monies derived from the sale of public lands in Southern Nevada would remain in Nevada. Addressing the first—the legislation authorized public sales to be awarded to the highest bidder. The transparency eliminated the criticism of the old land exchange process. The other, a legislative first, was to capture the proceeds from the land sales in a special account that would not be subject to the Congressional appropriation process. All of the money would be spent in Nevada for the purposes identified in the legislation. There would be no diversion of money for other purposes.

A decade has passed since the historical legislation was enacted. In 1998, it was projected that revenues generated by SNPLMA sales would approximate \$50 million a year. As of April 30, 2008, a stunning \$3.2 billion has been collected. Amendments to the Act have changed the boundaries and identified other worthwhile expenditures in Nevada, but the underlying principles contained in the original Act remain. Senator Reid and Senator Ensign deserve a major part of the credit for these additions.

The legacy of SNPLMA will be for future historians, urban planners, and conservationists to debate. We can conclude today, however, that the urban landscape of Southern Nevada has been forever changed as a result of its enactment.

*Senator Richard H. Bryan served in the United States Senate with Senator Reid when SNPLMA was enacted.*





Snowy Egret perched in tree in Wetlands Park Nature Preserve, Clark County (Richard Barnett/courtesy of Clark County Parks and Recreation)



## APPENDIXES

### **APPENDIX A— SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT (P.L. 105-263), AS AMENDED BY:**

Consolidated Appropriation Act  
of 1999 (Public Law 106-113)

Ivanpah Valley Airport  
Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000  
(Public Law 106-362)

Clark County Conservation of Public  
Land and Natural Resources Act  
of 2002 (Public Law 107-282)

Department of Interior and Related  
Agencies Appropriation Act  
(Public Law 108-424)

Lincoln County Conservation,  
Recreation, and Development Act  
of 2004 (Public Law 108-424)

White Pine County Conservation,  
Recreation, and Development Act  
of 2006 (Public Law 109-432)



Paboo Pond at sunset, Wetlands Park, Clark County (Phillip DeManczuk/Courtesy of Clark County Parks and Recreation)

# SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT (P.L. 105-263), AS AMENDED

## PUBLIC LAW 105-263

105th Congress  
An Act

**To provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998”.

### SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **Findings.**— The Congress finds the following:

- (1) The Bureau of Land Management has extensive land ownership in small and large parcels interspersed with or adjacent to private land in the Las Vegas Valley, Nevada, making many of these parcels difficult to manage and more appropriate for disposal.
- (2) In order to promote responsible and orderly development in the Las Vegas Valley, certain of those Federal lands should be sold by the Federal Government based on recommendations made by local government and the public.

- (3) The Las Vegas metropolitan area is the fastest growing urban area in the United States, which is causing significant impacts upon the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, which surround the Las Vegas Valley.

(b) **Purpose.**—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

### SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

- (1) The term “*Secretary*” means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The term “*unit of local government*” means Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, or the City of Henderson; all in the State of Nevada.
- (3) The term “*Agreement*” means the agreement entitled “The Interim Cooperative Management Agreement Between The United States Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management and Clark County” dated November 4, 1992.
- (4) The term “*special account*” means the account in the Treasury of the United States established under section 4(e)(1)(C).
- (5) The term “*Recreation and Public Purposes Act*” means the Act entitled “An Act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes”, approved June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).
- (6) The term “*regional governmental entity*” means the Southern Nevada Water Authority, the Regional Flood Control District, and the Clark County Sanitation District.



## **\*SECTION 4. DISPOSAL AND EXCHANGE.**

**\*\* (a) Disposal.**—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements contained in sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1711 and 1712), the Secretary, in accordance with this Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, and subject to valid existing rights, is authorized to dispose of lands within the boundary of the area under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in Clark County, Nevada, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act”, dated October 1, 2002. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director and the Las Vegas District of the Bureau of Land Management.

### **(b) Reservation for Local Public Purposes.—**

- (1) **Recreation and public purpose act conveyances.**—Not less than 30 days before the offering of lands for sale or exchange pursuant to subsection (a), the State of Nevada or the unit of local government in whose jurisdiction the lands are located may elect to obtain any such lands for local public purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Pursuant to any such election, the Secretary shall retain the elected lands for conveyance to the State of Nevada or such unit of the local government in accordance with the provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

### **(2) Rights-of-way.—**

- (A) **Issuance.**—Upon application, by a unit of local government or regional governmental entity, the Secretary, in accordance with this Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and other applicable provisions of law, shall issue right-of-way grants on Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, for all reservoirs, canals, channels, ditches, pipes, pipelines, tunnels, and other facilities and systems needed for:
- (i) the impoundment, storage, treatment, transportation, or distribution of water (other than water from the Virgin River) or wastewater; or
  - (ii) flood control management.

- (B) **Duration.**—Right-of-way grants issued under this paragraph shall be valid in perpetuity.
- (C) **Waiver of fees.**—Right-of-way grants issued under this paragraph shall not require the payment of rental or cost recovery fees.

- (3) **Youth activity facilities.**—Within 30 days after a request by Clark County, Nevada, the Secretary shall offer to Clark County, Nevada, the land depicted on the map entitled “Vicinity Map Parcel 177-28101-020 dated August 14, 1996, in accordance with the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for the construction of youth activity facilities.

(c) **Withdrawal.**—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands identified in subsection (a) for disposal are withdrawn from location and entry, under the mining laws and from operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws until such time as the Secretary terminates the withdrawal or the lands are patented.

### **(d) Selection.—**

- (1) **Joint selection required.**—The Secretary and the unit of local government in whose jurisdiction lands referred to in subsection (a) are located shall jointly select lands to be offered for sale or exchange under this section. The Secretary shall coordinate land disposal activities with the unit of local government in whose jurisdiction such lands are located. Land disposal activities of the Secretary shall be consistent with local land use planning and zoning requirements and recommendations.
- (2) **Offering.**—After land has been selected in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall make the first offering of land as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act.

### **(e) Disposition of Proceeds.—**

- (1) **Land sales.**—Of the gross proceeds of sales of land under this subsection in a fiscal year—
- (A) 5 percent shall be paid directly to the State of Nevada for use in the general education program of the State;
  - (B) 10 percent shall be paid directly to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and

- (C) the remainder shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States for use pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3). Amounts in the special account shall be available to the Secretary without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended.

(2) **Land exchanges.**—

- (A) Payments.—In the case of a land exchange under this section, the non-Federal party shall provide direct payments to the State of Nevada and the Southern Nevada Water Authority in accordance with paragraphs (1)(A) and (B). The payments shall be based on the fair market value of the Federal lands to be conveyed in the exchange and shall be considered a cost incurred by the non-Federal party that shall be compensated by the Secretary if so provided by any agreement to initiate exchange.
- (B) Pending exchanges.—The provisions of this Act, except this subsection and subsections (a) and (b), shall not apply to any land exchange for which an initial agreement to initiate an exchange was signed by an authorized representative of the exchange proponent and an authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management prior to February 29, 1996.

(3) **Availability of special account.**—

- (A) In general.—Amounts deposited in the special account shall be expended by the Secretary for:
  - (i) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive land in the State of Nevada in accordance with subsection (h), with priority given to lands located within Clark County;
  - (ii) capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, the Great Basin National Park and other areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area;
  - (iii) development and implementation of a multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark County, Nevada;

- \*\*(iv) development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, and Washoe County (subject to Paragraph (4)), Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local government or regional governmental entity;

- \*\*(v) up to 10 percent of amounts available, to be used for conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture;

- (vi) transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture, or, if the Secretary of Agriculture enters into a cooperative agreement with the head of another Federal agency, the head of the Federal agency, for Federal environmental restoration projects under sections 6 and 7 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (114 Stat. 2354), environmental improvement payments under section 2(g) of Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3382), and any Federal environmental restoration project included in the environmental improvement program adopted by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency in February 1998 (as amended), in an amount equal to the cumulative amounts authorized to be appropriated for such projects under those Acts, in accordance with a revision to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 Implementation Agreement to implement this section, which shall include a mechanism to ensure appropriate stakeholders from the States of California and Nevada participate in the process to recommend projects for funding;

- (vii) development of a water study for Lincoln and White Pine Counties, Nevada, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000;

- (viii) reimbursement of any costs incurred by the Bureau of Land Management to clear debris from and protect land that is:

- (I) located in the disposal boundary described in subsection (a); and
- (II) reserved for affordable housing;



- (ix) development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention plans (including sustainable biomass and biofuels energy development and production activities) for the Lake Tahoe Basin (to be developed in conjunction with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency), the Carson Range in Douglas and Washoe Counties and Carson City in the State, and the Spring Mountains in the State, that are:
    - (I) subject to approval by the Secretary; and
    - (II) not more than 10 years in duration;
  - (x) to carry out the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project in White Pine County, Nevada and Lincoln County, Nevada; and
  - (xi) reimbursement of costs incurred by the local offices of the Bureau of Land Management in arranging sales or exchanges under this act, including costs incurred under paragraph (2)(A).
- (B) **Procedures.**—The Secretary shall coordinate the use of the special account with the Secretary of Agriculture, the State of Nevada, local governments, and other interested persons, to ensure accountability and demonstrated results.
- (C) **Limitation.**—Not more than 25 percent of the amounts available to the Secretary from the special account in any fiscal year (determined without taking into account amounts deposited under subsection (g)(4)) may be used in any fiscal year for the purposes described in subparagraph (A) (iv).
- (D) **TRANSFER REQUIREMENT**—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, and notwithstanding any other provision of law—
- (i) for amounts that have been authorized for expenditure under subparagraph (A)(iv) but not transferred as of the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after a request for funds from the applicable unit of local government or regional governmental entity, transfer to the applicable unit of local government or regional governmental entity the amount authorized for the expenditure; and
  - (ii) for expenditures authorized under subparagraph (A)(iv) that are approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after a request for funds from the applicable unit of local government or regional governmental entity, transfer to the applicable unit of local government or regional governmental entity the amount approved for expenditure.
- (4) **LIMITATION FOR WASHOE COUNTY**—Until December 31, 2011, Washoe County shall be eligible to nominate for expenditure amounts to acquire land (not to exceed 250 acres) and develop 1 regional park and natural area.
- (f) **Investment of Special Account.**—All funds deposited as principal in the special account shall earn interest in the amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities. Such interest shall be added to the principal of the account and expended according to the provisions of subsection (e)(3).
- (g) **Airport Environs Overlay District Land Transfer.**—Upon request of Clark County, Nevada, the Secretary shall transfer to Clark County, Nevada, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands identified in the Agreement, subject to the following:
- (1) Valid existing rights.
  - (2) Clark County agrees to manage such lands in accordance with the Agreement and with section 47504 of title 49, United States Code (relating to airport noise compatibility planning), and regulations promulgated pursuant to that section.
  - (3) Clark County agrees that if any of such lands are sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed or leased by Clark County, such sale, lease, or other conveyance shall contain a limitation which requires uses compatible with the Agreement and such Airport Noise Compatibility Planning provisions.
  - (4) Clark County agrees that if any of such lands are sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed by Clark County, such lands shall be sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed for fair market value. Clark County shall contribute 85 percent of the gross proceeds from the sale, lease, or other conveyance of such lands directly to the special account. If any of such lands

sold, leased, or otherwise conveyed by Clark County are identified on the map referenced in section 2(a) of the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Nevada and for the acquisition of certain other lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and for other purposes”, approved December 23, 1980 (94 Stat. 3381; commonly known as the “Santini-Burton Act”), the proceeds contributed to the special account by Clark County from the sale, lease, or other conveyance of such lands shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin pursuant to section 3 of the Santini-Burton Act. Clark County shall contribute 5 percent of the gross proceeds from the sale, lease, or other conveyance of such lands directly to the State of Nevada for use in the general education program of the State, and the remainder shall be available for use by the Clark County Department of Aviation for the benefit of airport development and the Noise Compatibility Program.

*The amendments to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 made by the Clark County Conservation of Public Land & National Resources Act of 2002 also include:*

*\*Withdrawal- Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated for disposal in this section is withdrawn from entry and appropriation under the public land laws, location and entry, under the mining laws, and from operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws until such times as the Secretary terminates the withdrawal or the lands are patented.*

*\*\*Effective Date—The amendments made by the Clark County Conservation of Public Land & National Resources Act of 2002 to subsection (4)(e)(3)(A) take effect January 31, 2003.*

## SECTION 5. ACQUISITIONS.

### (a) Acquisitions.—

- (1) **Definition.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “environmentally sensitive land” means land or an interest in land, the acquisition of which by the United States would, in the judgment of the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture:
  - (A) promote the preservation of natural, scientific, aesthetic, historical, cultural, watershed, wildlife, and other values contributing to public enjoyment and biological diversity;

- (B) enhance recreational opportunities and public access;
- (C) provide the opportunity to achieve better management of public land through consolidation of Federal ownership; or
- (D) otherwise serve the public interest.

(2) **In general.**—After the consultation process has been completed in accordance with paragraph (3), the Secretary may acquire with the proceeds of the special account environmentally sensitive land and interests in environmentally sensitive land. Lands may not be acquired under this section without the consent of the owner thereof. Funds made available from the special account may be used with any other funds made available under any other provision of law.

(3) **Consultation.**—Before initiating efforts to acquire land under this subsection, the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the State of Nevada and with local government within whose jurisdiction the lands are located, including appropriate planning and regulatory agencies, and with other interested persons, concerning the necessity of making the acquisition, the potential impacts on State and local government, and other appropriate aspects of the acquisition. Consultation under this paragraph is in addition to any other consultation required by law.

(b) **Administration.**—On acceptance of title by the United States, land and interests in land acquired under this section that is within the boundaries of a unit of the National Forest System, National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Trails System, National Wilderness Preservation System, any other system established by Act of Congress, or any national conservation or national recreation area established by Act of Congress—

- (1) shall become part of the unit or area without further action by the Secretary or Secretary of Agriculture; and
- (2) shall be managed in accordance with all laws and regulations and land use plans applicable to the unit or area.



(c) **Determination of Fair Market Value.**—The fair market value of land or an interest in land to be acquired by the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall be determined pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and shall be consistent with other applicable requirements and standards. Fair market value shall be determined without regard to the presence of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(d) **Payments in Lieu of Taxes.**—Section 6901(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended as follows:

- (1) By striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (F).
- (2) By striking the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting; “or”.
- (3) By adding at the end the following: “(H) acquired by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under section 5 of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 that is not otherwise described in subparagraphs (A) through (G).”

## SECTION 6. REPORT.

The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives an annual report on all transactions under this Act.

## SECTION 7. RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.

(a) **Transfer of Reversionary Interest.**—

- (1) **In general.**—Upon request by a grantee of lands within Clark County, Nevada, that are subject to a lease or patent issued under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the Secretary may transfer the reversionary interest in such lands to other non-Federal lands. The transfer of the reversionary interest shall only be made to lands of equal value, except that with respect to the State of Nevada or a unit of local government an amount equal to the excess (if

any) of the fair market value of lands received by the unit of local government over the fair market value of lands transferred by the unit of local government shall be paid to the Secretary and shall be treated under subsection (e)(1) of section 4 as proceeds from the sale of land. For purposes of this subsection, the fair market value of lands to be transferred by the State of Nevada or a unit of local government may be based upon a statement of value prepared by a qualified appraiser.

- (2) **Terms and conditions applicable to lands acquired.**—Land selected under this subsection by a grantee described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the terms and conditions, uses, and acreage limitations of the lease or patent to which the lands transferred by the grantee were subject, including the reverted provisions, under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

(b) **Affordable Housing.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, may make available, in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Planning and Management Act of 1976, land in the State of Nevada at less than fair market value and under other such terms and conditions as he may determine for affordable housing purposes. Such lands shall be made available only to State or local governmental entities, including local public housing authorities. For the purposes of this subsection, housing shall be considered to be affordable housing if the housing serves low-income families as defined in section 104 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12704).

## SECTION 8. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION OF RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

Section 3(a)(2) of the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc-1(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

- “(2) The conservation area shall consist of approximately 195,780 acres as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Administrative Boundary Modification’, dated August 8, 1996.”









Calico Ridge Weir, Wetlands Park, Clark County (SNWA/Courtesy of Clark County Parks and Recreation)

## APPENDIX B—PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FUNDING UNDER THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, ROUNDS 1–9

### Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
1-1	BL01	Virgin River 1	BLM	Complete	2-19	BL15	Knott Creek Reservoir	BLM	Complete
1-2	FW03	Moapa Valley NWR	USFWS	Complete	2-20	BL16	Delavan Properties	BLM	Complete
1-3	FW01	Ash Meadows ALC	USFWS	Complete	2-21	FS09	Idlewild Creek/Boy Scout Parcel	USFS	Complete
1-4	FS02	Mummy Mountain	USFS	Terminated	3-1	BL19	Casey Ranch Surface Water	BLM	Complete
1-5	FS03	Tres Piedras	USFS	Terminated	3-2	BL17	Perkins Property	BLM	Terminated
1-6	BL03	Lockes Ranch	BLM	Terminated	3-3	NP04	Ravers Fishing Club Village	NPS	Terminated
1-7	FS01	Lady of the Snows	USFS	Terminated	3-4	BL18	McCarran Ranch	BLM	Terminated
1-8	BL02	Casey Ranch	BLM	Complete	3-5	NP05	Capital Camp Mining Claims	NPS	In Process
1-9	BL04	Rolling A Ranch	BLM	Terminated	3-6	NP06	Moffitt	NPS	Terminated
1-10	FW02	Ash Meadows Garner	USFWS	Complete	3-7	FS10	Nel Property	USFS	Complete
1-11	FW04	Idaho Canyon Estill	USFWS	Terminated	3-8	BL20	Walking Box Ranch	BLM	Complete
2-1	FS04	Torino Ranch	USFS	Complete	3-9	FS11	Cabin Springs	USFS	Terminated
2-2	BL05	102 Ranch	BLM	Complete	3-10	FS12	Harris Springs	USFS	Complete
2-3	BL06	Perkins Ranch	BLM	Complete	3-11	FS13	Ballardini Ranch (Withdrawn)	USFS	Terminated
2-4	FS05	Casey Property	USFS	Complete	3-12	FS14	Mule Springs	USFS	Terminated
2-5	BL07	Virgin River 2	BLM	Complete	3-13	BL21	Milon Inc/Tiberti	BLM	Terminated
2-6	FS06	Schneider Property	USFS	Terminated	3-46	NP07	Study & FMV Appraisal for Hacienda	NPS	Terminated
2-7	NP01	Church & Associates	NPS	Terminated	Sup 3-1	BL22	Alamo Property	BLM	Terminated
2-8	BL08	Sunrise Mountain UNLV	BLM	Complete	Sup 3-2	BL23	Warm Springs Ranch	BLM	Terminated
2-9	BL09	Carson River Properties	BLM	Complete	Sup 3-3	FS15	Schkade Property	USFS	Terminated
2-10	BL10	Tran Property	BLM	Terminated	Sup 3-4	FS16	Coal Spring Property	USFS	Complete
2-11	BL11	Hughes Property	BLM	Complete	4-1	FW05	Ash Meadows TNC 38	USFWS	Complete
2-12	BL12	Bunker Property	BLM	Complete	4-2	FS17	Bunker Deer Creek	USFS	Terminated
2-13	BL13	Kusler Property	BLM	Terminated	4-3	FS18	Deer Creek 1	USFS	Terminated
2-14	NP02	Eagle Mining Claims	NPS	Terminated	4-4	FS19	Deer Creek 2	USFS	Terminated
2-15	NP03	Rockefeller Mining Claims	NPS	Terminated	4-5	FS20	Deer Creek 3	USFS	Terminated
2-16	FS07	Horseshutem Springs	USFS	Complete	4-6	FS21	Deer Creek 4	USFS	Complete
2-17	FS08	Pinchot Springs	USFS	Complete	4-7	FS22	Deer Creek 5	USFS	Complete
2-17A	FS10	Jarbridge Campgrounds-Ruggeri	USFS	Terminated	4-8	FS23	Deer Creek 6	USFS	Terminated
2-18	BL14	White Beauty Mine	BLM	Terminated	4-9	FS24	Deer Creek 7	USFS	Terminated

#### Entities Legend:

BC = Boulder City	EPA = Environmental Protection Agency	NPS = National Park Service	USFS = U.S. Forest Service
BLM = Bureau of Land Management	FHWA = Federal Highway Administration	NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service	USFWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
BOR = Bureau of Reclamation	HN = City of Henderson	NV = State of Nevada	USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFSC = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

## Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
4-10	FS25	Deer Creek 8	USFS	Terminated	4-46	BL38	Heinz Ranch	BLM	In Process
4-11	FS26	Deer Creek 9	USFS	Terminated	4-47	BL39	OCallaghan River Ranch Conservation Easement	BLM	Terminated
4-12	FS27	Casey E	USFS	Complete	4-48	FS46	Swafford	USFS	Complete
4-13	FS28	Tillman Deer Creek	USFS	Terminated	4-49	BL40	Carson Valley Conservation Easement Group D	BLM	In Process
4-14	BL24	Winnemucca Ranch Road	BLM	Complete	4-50	BL41	IL Ranch	BLM	Terminated
4-15	FS29	Nevada First	USFS	Complete	4-50	FS48	IL Ranch	USFS	Terminated
4-16	FW06	Ash Meadows TNC 27	USFWS	Complete	5-1	BL42	Stuart Ranch	BLM	Complete
4-17	BL25	Falcon Capital Casey	BLM	Complete	5-2	BL43	White Basin	BLM	Complete
4-18	FS30	West Truckee (Carcione)	USFS	Terminated	5-3	NP08	Hacienda Hotel Property	NPS	Terminated
4-19	FS31	Steidley	USFS	Terminated	5-4	BL44	Calico Basin	BLM	Complete
4-20	BL26	Carson River Bernhard Property	BLM	Complete	5-5	BL45	Jaksick Parcels	BLM	Complete
4-21	FS32	Canepa Ranch	USFS	In Process	5-6	BL46	Clearwater Canyon	BLM	Terminated
4-22	BL27	Home Camp	BLM	Terminated	5-7	BL47	Z-Kraft Property (Withdrawn)	BLM	Terminated
4-23	FS33	Arcularius	USFS	Terminated	5-8	FS47	Incline Lakes Leon Property	USFS	Terminated
4-24	FS34	Jacks Creek	USFS	Terminated	6-1	FS49	Incline Lake	USFS	Complete
4-25	BL28	Lockes Ranch	BLM	Terminated	6-2	FS50	Williams Ranch	USFS	In Process
4-26	FS35	Greys Lake	USFS	Terminated	6-3	FS51	Rebel Creek Ranch	USFS	Complete
4-27	BL29	Carson River Howard Property	BLM	Complete	6-4	BL48	Truckee Canyon	BLM	Terminated
4-28	BL30	Carson River Dombrowski Property	BLM	Complete	6-5	BL49	Truckee River Elbow	BLM	In Process
4-29	FS36	Weiner	USFS	Terminated	6-6	FS52	Adams Canyon	USFS	Complete
4-30	FS37	Peavine West (Canepa)	USFS	Complete	6-7	FS53	Mountain Springs	USFS	Complete
4-31	FS38	Gilbert	USFS	Complete	6-8	BL50	Henrie Property	BLM	Terminated
4-32	BL31	Rock Creek	BLM	Complete	7-1	FS54	Ophir Creek	USFS	In Process
4-33	FS39	Lahrens	USFS	Terminated	7-2	BL51	Home Camp	BLM	In Process
4-34	FS40	Bowers Mansion Property	USFS	Terminated	7-3	FS55	Galena Forest Property	USFS	In Process
4-35	FS41	Clover Valley Two	USFS	Terminated	7-4	FS56	Sierra Hunter Creek	USFS	In Process
4-36	FS42	Hussman	USFS	Terminated	7-5	FW07	Stillwater Farms Conservation Easement	USFWS	In Process
4-37	BL32	H Bar C	BLM	Complete	8-1	BL52	High Rock	BLM	In Process
4-38	BL33	Carson Valley Conservation Easement Group A	BLM	Complete	8-2	BL53	Grapevine Springs	BLM	In Process
4-39	BL34	Chiatovich Creek	BLM	Terminated	8-3	BL54	Green Gulch	BLM	In Process
4-40	BL35	Carson Valley Conservation Easement Group B	BLM	In Process	8-4	FS57	Clear Creek Property	USFS	In Process
4-41	FS43	Urrutia-Poeville	USFS	Complete	8-5	BL55	Indian Creek Ranch	BLM	In Process
4-42	BL36	Clover Valley One	BLM	Terminated	9-1	BL56	Toll Road Canyon	BLM	In Process
4-43	BL37	Carson Valley Conservation Easement Group C	BLM	Terminated	9-2	BL57	Ranch No. 1 Conservation Easement	BLM	In Process
4-44	FS44	Water Canyon One	USFS	Terminated	9-3	BL58	Quilici Ranch Conservation Easement	BLM	In Process
4-45	FS45	Water Canyon Two	USFS	Terminated					

## Capital Improvements

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
1-1	FS02	Kyle Canyon Visitor Center	USFS	Complete	2-2	BL03	Red Rock Visitor Center Exhibit, Phase II	BLM	Complete
1-2	NP02	Boulder Beach Sanitation	NPS	Complete	2-3	NP07	Universal Accessibility	NPS	Complete
1-3	BL02	Red Rock Visitor Center Exhibit	BLM	Complete	2-4	FW02	Restore Longstreet Cabin	USFWS	Complete
1-4	FW01	Habitat Restoration on Desert Refuge	USFWS	Complete	2-5	BL04	Red Spring Restoration	BLM	Complete
1-5	BL01	Oliver Ranch Feasibility Study	BLM	Complete	2-6	FW03	Replace Obsolete Phone Line	USFWS	Complete
1-6	FS03	Lee Canyon Water System	USFS	Complete	2-7	NP08	Rehabilitate Public Restrooms	NPS	Complete
1-7	NP01	Lakeshore Pull-out Improvements	NPS	Complete	2-8	NP09	Ext. of the Historical Railroad	NPS	Complete
1-8	FS04	Macks Canyon Trailhead	USFS	Complete	2-9	BL05	Red Rock Wild Horse & Burro - Wells	BLM	Complete
1-9	NP03	River Mountain Loop Trail	NPS	In Process	2-10	FW04	Volunteer Housing	USFWS	Complete
1-10	FS01	Fletcher View Campground	USFS	Complete	2-11	NP10	Construct Hemenway Group	NPS	Terminated
1-11	NP05	Boulder Shoreline Fishing	NPS	In Process	2-12	NP11	Enhance Shoreline Access/Protect	NPS	Complete
1-12	FS06	Mary Jane Falls and Trail Canyon	USFS	Terminated	2-13	FW05	Equipment Shelters	USFWS	Complete
1-13	NP04	Replace Picnic Tables and Grills in Picnic Areas and Campgrounds	NPS	Complete	2-14	BL06	Construct Gold Butte Field Station	BLM	Terminated
1-14	FS05	Dolomite Campground Toilets	USFS	Complete	2-15	NP12	Prepare Sites for Installation of Exhibits	NPS	Complete
1-15	NP06	Water Safety Center	NPS	Complete	2-16	FW06	Replace Boundary and Interpretive	USFWS	Complete
2-1	FS07	Kyle Canyon Visitor Center Lead	USFS	Complete	2-17	BL07	Cactus Springs Restoration	BLM	Complete
					2-18	NP13	Replace Boat Ramp at Echo Bay	NPS	Complete



## Capital Improvements (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
2-19	NP14	Improve Trailhead to the Wetlands Trail, River Mountains Loop Trail and Bluffs Trail	NPS	Complete	3-40	NP29	Replace Inner Section of Gov't Dock	NPS	In Process
2-20	BL08	Fence Bear Poppy Restoration Areas	BLM	Complete	3-41	NP30	Provide Solar Lighting at Launch	NPS	In Process
2-21	FW07	Rehabilitate Mormon Wells Picnic	USFWS	Complete	3-42	NP31	Construct Government Boating Repair/Aids to Navigation Complex	NPS	In Process
2-40	NP33	Protection of Museum	NPS	Terminated	3-43	NP32	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp, Phase III	NPS	In Process
2-41	BL09	Red Rock Fire Station	BLM	Complete	3-44	NP34	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp, Phase IV	NPS	In Process
3-1	BL18	Oliver Ranch Feasibility Study, Phase II	BLM	Complete	4-1	BL19	Oliver Ranch Science School Complex and Wild Horse & Burro Facility	BLM	In Process
3-2	NP35	Replace Boat Ramps, Phase III	NPS	Complete	4-2	FS16	Kyle Canyon Admin & Visitor Center Complex, Phase II	USFS	In Process
3-3	BL10	Sunrise Management Area Trail System	BLM	In Process	4-3	FW08	Moapa Dace Viewing Chamber	USFWS	In Process
3-4	NP36	Mitigate Emergency Water Levels	NPS	Complete	4-4	BL20	Red Springs Restoration & Interpretation, Phase II	BLM	In Process
3-5	BL11	Campground Development and Fire Station – Red Rock Canyon	BLM	Complete	4-5	NP43	Reconstruct Failing Launch Ramps, Phase II	NPS	In Process
3-6	BL12	Logandale Trail System	BLM	In Process	4-6	NP44	Reconstruct Failing Launch Ramps, Phase III	NPS	Complete
3-7	NP37	Boulder Beach Water Safety Center, Phase II	NPS	Complete	4-7	BL21	Planning, Architecture and Engineering Design for Red Rock Canyon NCA	BLM	In Process
3-8	FS08	Kyle Interim Visitor Center Interpretive Displays	USFS	Complete	4-8	BL22	Construction of Red Rock Canyon NCA Visitor Center	BLM	In Process
3-9	NP38	Replace Floating Restrooms	NPS	Complete	4-9	BL23	Infrastructure & Upgrades for Red Rock Canyon NCA	BLM	In Process
3-10	NP39	Lake Mead Hatchery Visitor Center Renovation	NPS	Complete	4-10	NP45	Lake Mead Fish Hatchery Visitor Center, Phase II	NPS	Complete
3-11	NP17	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources from Illegal Off-road Vehicles	NPS	In Process	4-11	NP46	Redevelop Visitor Facilities & Flash Flood Hazard	NPS	In Process
3-12	NP40	Segment 22 – River Mountains Loop Trail	NPS	In Process	4-12	FW09	Habitat Restoration at Moapa	USFWS	In Process
3-13	BL13	Rec Improvements at Nellis Dunes	BLM	In Process	4-13	FW10	Analysis, Planning and Design for the Administrative and Visitor Center Complex	USFWS	In Process
3-14	FS09	Kyle Canyon Administrative & Visitor Complex, Phase I	USFS	Complete	4-14	FW11	Construction and Implementation of the Administrative and Visitor Center Complex, Phase II	USFWS	In Process
3-15	FS10	Tecopa Charcoal Kiln Restoration	USFS	Complete	4-15	FW12	Archeological Excavation Near Corn Creek Field Station	USFWS	In Process
3-16	BL14	Devils Throat Viewing Platform	BLM	Terminated	4-16	BL24	Old Spanish Tr/Mormon Road Interpretive Kiosks	BLM	In Process
3-17	FS11	Fletcher View & Kyle RV Camp, Phase II	USFS	Complete	4-17	FW13	Public Use Facilities and Habitat Enhancement	USFWS	In Process
3-18	FS12	Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Sign & Low Power Radio Development	USFS	In Process	4-18	BL25	Logandale Fire Station	BLM	Complete
3-19	BL15	Cottonwood Valley Trails Network Mod	BLM	In Process	4-19	BL26	Bat Gates for Hazardous Mine Sites	BLM	In Process
3-20	FS13	Desert View/Cold War Memorial	USFS	In Process	4-20	FW14	Replace School Springs Refugium	USFWS	In Process
3-21	BL16	Ntl Scenic Byways Kiosk/Interpretive Panels	BLM	In Process	4-21	BL27	RRC Campground Expansion	BLM	In Process
3-22	NP41	Historic Railroad Trail	NPS	Complete	4-22	FW15	Boundary Fencing	USFWS	In Process
3-23	BL17	Red Rock Horse/Burro Fencin, Phase II	BLM	In Process	4-23	NP47	Upgrade Canoe/Raft Launch Area Below Hoover Dam	NPS	In Process
3-24	FS14	Upper Kyle Canyon Day Use Complex	USFS	In Process	4-24	FS17	Blue Tree/Sawmill Trail System Development	USFS	In Process
3-25	FS15	Kyle Guard Station Barracks	USFS	Complete	4-25	FS18	Interpretive Signs & Displays	USFS	In Process
3-26	NP42	Renovate Pyramid Island Causeway	NPS	In Process	4-26	NP48	ORV Barriers and Habitat Restoration	NPS	In Process
3-27	NP15	Replace Deteriorated Floating Restrooms	NPS	Complete	4-27	FW16	Black Canyon Interpretation and Water Delivery System Repair at Pahranaagat NWR	USFWS	In Process
3-28	NP16	Rehabilitate Picnic Shelters	NPS	Complete	4-28	FS19	Lee Canyon Meadow Rehabilitation	USFS	In Process
3-29	NP18	Hemenway Group Campground, Phase II	NPS	Terminated	4-29	NP49	Emergency Improvements for Continued Low-Water Operation of Lake Mead Facilities, Phase II	NPS	In Process
3-30	NP19	Plan, Design and Produce Orientation and Trailhead Kiosks Waysides, Phase II	NPS	In Process	4-30	FW17	Campground Rehabilitation and Improvements at Pahranaagat NWR	USFWS	In Process
3-31	NP20	Replace Back-Country Vault Toilets	NPS	In Process	4-31	NP50	Rehabilitate & Upgrade Campground LV Bay & Boulder	NPS	In Process
3-32	NP21	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road, Phase I	NPS	In Process	4-32	FS20	Trail Enhancement - Animal Proof Trash Receptacles	USFS	Terminated
3-33	NP22	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp, Phase I	NPS	In Process	4-33	NP51	Upgrade Primary Power Supply, Echo Bay & Overton Beach	NPS	In Process
3-34	NP23	Replace Asphalt Roads and Campsite Pads	NPS	In Process	4-34	NP52	Rehabilitate and Upgrade Picnic Facilities	NPS	In Process
3-35	NP24	Rehabilitate Picnic Facilities	NPS	In Process	4-35	NP53	Improve Safety of Facilities	NPS	In Process
3-36	NP25	Replace Tables and Grills in Picnic Area	NPS	Complete	4-36	NP54	Waysides, Kiosks and Interpretive Panels	NPS	In Process
3-37	NP26	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road, Phase II	NPS	In Process					
3-38	NP27	Hemenway Group Campground, Phase III	NPS	Terminated					
3-39	NP28	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp, Phase II	NPS	In Process					

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## Capital Improvements (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
4-37	NP55	Refurbish Original Hoover Dam Exhibit Center	NPS	In Process	6-12	FS31	Kyle Canyon Campground Renovation	USFS	In Process
4-38	FS21	West Side Resource Enhancement Barriers	USFS	Complete	6-13	FW25	Visitor Facility and Resource Improvements at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	USFWS	In Process
4-39	NP56	Upgrade Park Infrastructure	NPS	In Process	6-14	NP76	Construction of New Launch Ramps	NPS	In Process
4-40	FS22	Deer Creek Water System Construction	USFS	In Process	6-15	FS32	Mahogany Grove Campground Rehabilitation	USFS	In Process
5-1	NP57	Implementation of Lake Sanitation Program	NPS	In Process	6-16	NP77	Emergency Improvements for Low Water - Phase II	NPS	In Process
5-2	BL28	Alternative Energy & Scientific Education Infrastructure Improvements at Oliver Ranch	BLM	Terminated	6-17	FS33	Foxtail Group Picnic Area Rehabilitation	USFS	In Process
5-3	BR58	Pedestrian Access Enhancements (Hoover Dam Bypass and Historic Railroad Trail)	BOR	In Process	6-18	FS34	Desert View Overlook Rehabilitation, Phase II	USFS	In Process
5-4	NP59	Segment 18 - River Mountains Loop Trail (Upgrade and Completion Details)	NPS	In Process	6-19	NP78	Upgrade Utilities at Calville Bay	NPS	In Process
5-5	FW18	Ash Meadows Visitor Services Improvements	USFWS	In Process	6-20	NP79	Reconstruct Failing Launch Ramps, Phase IV	NPS	In Process
5-6	NP60	Interagency Public Safety Communication Center	NPS	In Process	6-21	BL37	Walking Box Ranch Field Research and Training Center	BLM	In Process
5-7	BL29	Wildlife-compatible Abandoned Mine Closures for Physical Safety	BLM	In Process	6-22	FW26	Historic Structure Restorations at Pahrnatag	USFWS	In Process
5-8	NP61	Establishment of Boat Wash Stations	NPS	In Process	6-23	NP80	Native Plant Nursery Improvements	NPS	In Process
5-9	FW19	Increasing Public Accessibility, Interpretive and Educational Opportunities at Ash Meadows NWR	USFWS	In Process	6-24	FW27	Habitat Restoration at Pahrnatag	USFWS	In Process
5-10	FS23	Spring Mountains Recreation and Information Center	USFS	In Process	6-25	NP81	Wayside and Information Kiosks - Phase II	NPS	In Process
5-11	FW20	Habitat Restoration Project, Phase II	USFWS	In Process	6-26	BL38	Cultural and Natural Resources Protection	BLM	In Process
5-12	NP62	Proposed Bat Gate Installation and Wildlife Protection	NPS	In Process	6-27	NP82	Replace Exhibits at Cottonwood Cove	NPS	In Process
5-13	FS24	Lovell Canyon Trail & Trailhead	USFS	In Process	6-28	BL39	Permanent Closure of Abandoned Mine Land Sites, Clark County	BLM	In Process
5-14	FS25	Cathedral Rock Trail, Overlook, Restroom & Parking Improvements	USFS	In Process	6-29	BL40	Ash Springs Recreation Site Rehabilitation	BLM	In Process
5-15	NP63	Shoreline Road and Vegetation Enhancements	NPS	In Process	6-30	NP83	Habitat Management Fences for Lake Mead	NPS	In Process
5-16	NP64	Callville Bay Visitor Contact Station	NPS	In Process	6-31	FS35	Message/Reader Boards	USFS	In Process
5-17	BL30	Scenic Loop Drive: Road Restoration Project	BLM	In Process	6-32	FW28	Interpretive Panel and Trail Enhancement, Phase II	USFWS	In Process
5-18	BL31	Special Status Plant Species Habitat Protection	BLM	In Process	6-33	BL46	Fencing and Interpretive Signage	BLM	In Process
5-19	NP65	Rehabilitate Alan Bible Visitor Center	NPS	In Process	6-33	FW33	Fencing and Interpretive Signage	NPS	In Process
5-20	BL32	Artificial Fish Barriers to Aid in the Recovery of Federally Endangered Fish on the Virgin and Muddy Rivers	BLM	In Process	6-33	FS38	Fencing and Interpretive Signage	USFWS	In Process
5-21	FS26	Cathedral Rock Picnic Area Improvements	USFS	In Process	6-33	NP84	Fencing and Interpretive Signage	USFWS	In Process
5-22	NP66	Reconstruct Failing Launch Ramps, Phase IV	NPS	In Process	6-34	FW29	Installation of Surface and Ground Water Monitoring Systems, Phase I	USFWS	In Process
5-23	NP67	Reconstruct Failing Launch Ramps, Phase V	NPS	In Process	6-35	BL41	Wild Horse and Burro Pipeline Extensions, Phase I	BLM	In Process
5-24	NP68	Replace Campground Restrooms	NPS	In Process	6-36	BL42	Cultural Mitigation for Logandale Trail System, Phase II	BLM	In Process
5-25	FS27	Resource Protection Devices to Manage Increased Visitor Use	USFS	In Process	6-37	BL43	Water Development Crucial for Maintenance and Restoration of Habitat	BLM	In Process
5-26	NP69	Emergency Improvements for Continued Low-Water Operation of Lake Mead Facilities, Phase III	NPS	In Process	6-38	NP85	Hacienda Office Consolidation Analysis	NPS	In Process
5-27	NP70	Replace Courtesy Docks	NPS	Complete	7-1	BR01	Hoover Dam Visitor Service Rehabilitation	BOR	In Process
5-28	FW21	Boundary Survey and Posting Project	USFWS	In Process	7-2	FS36	Lovell Canyon Road Reconstruction	USFS	In Process
5-29	BL33	Installation of Protective Fencing	BLM	In Process	7-3	NP86	Capital Improvements for Overton Beach Marina	NPS	In Process
5-30	NP71	Construct Maintenance Buildings	NPS	In Process	7-4	BL44	Red Rock Canyon Visitor Center Amphitheatre	BLM	In Process
5-31	NP72	Energy Conservation for Park Facilities	NPS	In Process	7-5	FW30	Maintenance Facility Construction	USFWS	In Process
5-32	BL34	Desert Tortoise Conservation Center	BLM	Complete	7-6	BL45	Stabilization of Historic Griswold Cabins	BLM	In Process
6-1	FW22	Improved Wildlife Dependent Visitor Services	USFWS	In Process	8-1	BR02	Hoover Dam Visitor Facilities Safety and Sanitation Enhancements	BOR	In Process
6-2	NP73	Willow Beach, Phase II	NPS	In Process	8-2	FW31	Administrative Headquarters Facilities	USFWS	In Process
6-3	BL35	Silver State Trail System	BLM	In Process	8-3	NP87	Provide Interpretive Exhibits for Understanding the Great Basin and Enhance Visitor Access to Great Basin National Park	NPS	In Process
6-4	FS28	Cathedral Rock Picnic Area Renovation, Phase II	USFS	In Process	8-4	FS37	Mitigation of Safety Hazards at Abandoned Mine Sites	USFS	In Process
6-5	BL36	Walking Box Ranch Museum and Interpretive Center	BLM	In Process	8-5	BL47	Sustainable Design Improvements at Red Rock and Logandale Fire Stations	BLM	In Process
6-6	FW23	Amargosa Pupfish Research Station, Phase II	USFWS	In Process	9-1	NP88	Boulder Beach Visitor Facility Enhancements	NPS	In Process
6-7	NP74	Replace Failed and Leaking Water Distribution Systems and Rehabilitate Failed Non-Compliant Wastewater Systems, Parkwide	NPS	In Process	9-2	FW34	Pahrnatag National Wildlife Refuge Administrative and Maintenance Facility	USFWS	In Process
6-8	FW24	Spring and Spring Channel Improvement	USFWS	In Process	9-3	BR03	Nevada Spillway House Rehabilitation and Restoration	BOR	In Process
6-9	FS29	Dolomite and McWilliams Campground Renovation	USFS	In Process	9-4	FS39	Ward Mountain Recreation Area Renovation	USFS	In Process
6-10	NP75	Boat Wash Station for Lake Mead, Phase II	NPS	In Process	9-5	BL48	Eastern Nevada Restoration Seed Warehouse	BLM	In Process
6-11	FS30	Archery Range Campground Construction	USFS	In Process	9-6	NP89	Phase II Great Basin National Park Interpretive Facilities	NPS	In Process
					9-7	FW35	Phase II Administrative Headquarters at Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	USFWS	In Process



## Pre-Proposal Planning Projects

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
6-1	PP01	Update Development Concept Plan for Cottonwood Cove	NPS	In Process	6-21	PV01	Las Vegas Wash Park Phase II	LV	In Process
6-2	PP02	Condition Assignments and Feasibility Analysis	NPS	In Process	6-22	PC04	Glendale-Moapa Disposal Area Open Space Trail Study	CC	In Process
6-3	PB01	Route 159 Bicycle Path	BLM	In Process	6-23	PN01	Cheyenne Peaking Basin Park	NL	In Process
6-4	PF01	Westide Spring Mtn NRA Strategic Master Plan	USFS	In Process	6-24	PN02	Kiel Ranch Historic Park	NL	In Process
6-5	PR01	Lake Mead/Hoover Dam Welcome Center	BOR	In Process	6-25	PW01	Carson Slough	USFWS	In Process
6-6	PL01	City of Pioche Park, Phase II: Lower Park and Pool Area Feasibility and Pre-engineering Studies	LC	In Process	6-26	PC05	Goodsprings Yellow Pine Rail Trail Study	CC	In Process
6-7	PL02	Lincoln County Fair and Rodeo Grounds Feasibility and Pre-engineering Studies	LC	In Process	6-27	PW02	Wetlands Restoration (Pahranagat)	USFWS	In Process
6-8	PF02	Lake Tahoe Basin Comprehensive Multi-Jurisdictional Fuels Plan	USFS	Complete	6-28	PV02	Doolittle Park Renovation	LV	In Process
6-9	PF03	Spring Mtn Range Multi-Jurisdictional Fuels Plan	USFS	In Process	6-29	PB02	Desert Tortoise Conservation Center Management Area Strategic Plan	BLM	In Process
6-10	PF04	Carson Range Comprehensive Multi-Jurisdictional Fuels Plan	USFS	In Process	6-30	PW03	Crystal Spring Management	USFWS	In Process
6-11	PH01	Black Mtn Nature Preserve and Park Study	HN	In Process	6-31	PB04	Nellis Dunes Recreation Area Feasibility Study	BLM	In Process
6-12	PH02	MacDonald Canyons Nature Park Study	HN	In Process	6-32	PR02	Monument Plaza	BOR	In Process
6-13	PH03	Nevada State College to Wetlands Corridor Feasibility Study	HN	In Process	6-33	PV03	Vias Verdes Project	LV	In Process
6-14	PH04	River Mtn Loop Trail-McCullough Hills Trail Connection and Equestrian Trailhead	HN	In Process	6-34	PB03	Red Rock Canyon Transit System	BLM	In Process
6-15	PH05	Upper Pittman Wash - West Henderson Drainage Corridor Feasibility Study	HN	In Process	6-35	PF05	Spring Mtn Species Inventory, Monitoring Project Design and Protocol Preparation	USFS	In Process
6-16	PH06	Lower Pittman Wash Corridor Feasibility Study	HN	In Process	6-36	PR03	River Mtns T&E Wildlife Conservation Initiative	BOR	In Process
6-17	PC01	Laughlin regional Park and Trail System Planning Study	CC	In Process	6-37	PB05	North Red Rock Canyon Trail System Plan	BLM	In Process
6-18	PP03	Assessment of Energy Neutral Options for NPS, FWS and FS	NPS	In Process	6-38	PF06	Old Mill Picnic Area Feasibility Study	USFS	In Process
6-19	PC02	Searchlight Trails Study	CC	In Process	6-39	PN03	Pioche/Castleton Wildland Urban Interface Project	BLM	In Process
6-20	PC03	Moapa Valley Trails Study	CC	In Process	6-40	PF07	Trails and Bikeways Master Plan	NL	In Process
					6-41	PE01	River Ranch Land Acquisition - Contamination Investigation and Risk Assessment	USFS	In Process
					6-42	PE02	Silver State OHV Trail White Pine Feasibility Study	BLM	In Process

## Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
1-1	CC01	Wetlands Park	CC	Complete	3-8	NL02	Multi-use Western Tributary of the Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail	NL	In Process
2-1	BC01	Bootleg Canyon Loop Trail	BC	Complete	3-9	CC04	Flamingo Wash Trail, Phase I	CC	Complete
2-2	LV01	Las Vegas Springs Preserve	LV	Complete	3-10	CC05	Wetlands Park Nature Preserve, Phase II	CC	In Process
2-3	HN01	River Mountain Loop Trail	HN	Complete	3-11	LV02	90 Miles Trail and Trailheads	LV	In Process
2-4	NL01	Pathway Vegas Wash	NL	Complete	3-12	LV05	Las Vegas Wash Trail, Phase I	LV	In Process
2-5	CC02	Wetlands Park, Phase II	CC	Complete	3-13	BC02	Bootleg Canyon Park	BC	In Process
2-10	CC03	Trailhead and Staging Area at Vegas Valley Drive and Hollywood Boulevard	CC	Terminated	3-14	HN07	Union Pacific RR Trail, Phase II	HN	In Process
3-1	HN02	Wetlands Trail Connection	HN	Complete	3-15	LV06	Equestrian Park	LV	Complete
3-2	HN03	Union Pacific RR Trail, Phase I	HN	Complete	3-16	HN08	Open Space Plan	HN	Complete
3-3	HN05	St Rose Parkway Trail & Landscaping, Phase I	HN	Complete	3-17	CC06	Pioneer's Trail (RTC)	CC	Complete
3-4	HN06	Boulder Highway Trail	HN	Complete	3-18	LV07	Centennial Hills Multi-Use Trail Segments	LV	Complete
3-5	LV04	Lone Mountain Trail	LV	Complete	3-19	CC07	James Hardie Gypsum Study	CC	Terminated
3-6	HN04	McCullough Trail Connect	HN	In Process	3-20	CC08	Clark County Shooting Range Planning	CC	Complete
3-7	LV03	Bonanza/US 95 Trail	LV	In Process	4-1	CC09	Tropicana and Flamingo Wash Recreation Project	CC	In Process

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## Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
4-2	CC10	Wetlands Park Perimeter Trail	CC	In Process	5-30	NL11	Valley View Park Renovation	NL	In Process
4-3	LV08	Las Vegas Springs Preserve Trails	LV	In Process	5-31	HN22	Union Pacific Railroad Trail (ROW Acquisition)	HN	In Process
4-4	CC11	Logandale Trails, Phase IV	CC	Terminated	5-32	NL12	Downtown Central Park Development	NL	In Process
4-5	NL06	Kiel Ranch Historic Site and Trailhead	NL	Terminated	5-33	CC35	Southeast Area Shared-Use Trail System (ROW Acquisition)	CC	In Process
4-6	CC13	Wetlands Park Interpretive Plan Implementation	CC	Complete	5-34	HN23	Union Pacific Railroad Trail, Phase III	HN	In Process
4-7	CC14	Wetlands Park Land Acquisition	CC	In Process	5-35	CC36	Southeast Area Shared-Use Trail System	CC	In Process
4-8	HN09	Whitney Mesa Nature Preserve	HN	In Process	5-36	HN24	Bird View Preserve	HN	In Process
4-9	CC15	Flamingo Arroyo Trail, Phase II	CC	In Process	5-37	CC37	Wetlands Park - Magic Way Trailhead	CC	In Process
4-10	CC16	Wetlands Park Primary Trail Corridor	CC	In Process	5-38	HN25	Mission View Park	HN	In Process
4-11	WA02	Las Vegas Wash Environmental Restoration Project	SNWA	In Process	5-39	LV18	Centennial Hills Park	LV	In Process
4-12	CC18	Duck Creek Habitat Restoration/Enhancement	CC	In Process	5-40	NL05	Craig Ranch Regional Park	NL	Complete
4-13	NL03	Multi-Use Western Tributary - Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail	NL	In Process	6-1	CC38	Las Vegas Wash - Owens Ave to Lake Mead Dr	CC	In Process
4-14	CC19	Lone Mountain Trail Development	CC	Terminated	6-2	LC01	Alamo Children's Park	LC	In Process
4-15	LV09	Prehistoric Riverbed Preservation	LV	In Process	6-3	NL13	Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail, Phase V	NL	In Process
4-16	HN10	Amargosa Trail	HN	In Process	6-4	CC39	Bunkerville Trail	CC	In Process
4-17	CC20	Bunkerville Bike Path	CC	Terminated	6-5	WA03	Warm Springs Ranch Acquisition for Development of a Natural Area	SNWA	In Process
4-18	NL04	Right-of-Way Acquisition for Upper Las Vegas Wash for Regional Trail System	NL	In Process	6-6	NL14	Upper Las Vegas Wash Trail, Phase II	NL	In Process
4-19	LV10	Lone Mountain Trail Trailhead	LV	Complete	6-7	CC40	Duck Creek Trail - Wetlands Park to Nellis Blvd	CC	In Process
4-20	HN11	Anthem East Trails	HN	In Process	6-8	LV19	Sandhill/Owens Park Acquisition	LV	In Process
4-21	HN12	Burkholder Trail	HN	In Process	6-9	LC02	Alamo Rodeo Grounds	LC	In Process
4-22	LV11	La Madre Mountain Trailhead	LV	In Process	6-10	CC41	I-215 Beltway Trail - Sahara Ave to Charleston Boulevard	CC	In Process
4-23	HN13	Pittman Wash Trail	HN	In Process	6-11	LV20	Las Vegas Wash Trail, Phase II	LV	In Process
4-24	HN14	Cactus Wren Trail	HN	In Process	6-12	LV21	Lone Mountain Trail, Phase II	LV	In Process
4-25	NL05	Regional Park (Craig Ranch Golf Course)	NL	Complete	6-13	CC42	Wetlands Park Land Acquisition, Phase IV	CC	In Process
4-26	CC21	Wetlands Park Equestrian and Emergency Access	CC	In Process	6-14	LV22	Freedom Park Renovation	LV	In Process
4-27	CC22	Sunrise Trailhead, Phase II	CC	Complete	6-15	LV23	Lorenzi Park Renovation with Trailhead Addition	LV	In Process
4-28	LV12	Centennial Hills Park Trail	LV	In Process	6-16	LV24	Sandhill/Owens Park & Trailhead - Private Land	LV	In Process
5-1	LV13	Las Vegas Springs Preserve, Phase II Trails & Development Projects	LV	In Process	6-17	HN26	Arroyo Grande and Pittman Urban Watershed Recreational Trails, Phase II	HN	In Process
5-2	CC23	Sport Shooting Park, Phase I	CC	In Process	6-18	LV25	Las Vegas Wash Trail - Pedestrian Safety Crossing Bridges	LV	In Process
5-3	WA01	Las Vegas Wash Environmental Restoration Project II	SNWA	In Process	6-19	LV26	Sandhill/Owens Park & Trailhead - City-Owned Land	LV	In Process
5-4	CC24	Las Vegas Wash - Karen Avenue to Christy Lane	CC	In Process	6-20	LV27	Jaycee Park Renovation	LV	In Process
5-5	CC25	Wetlands Park Interpretive/Education Facilities	CC	In Process	6-21	LV28	Lone Mtn Trail - Pedestrian Safety Crossing Bridges	LV	In Process
5-6	CC26	Las Vegas Wash - Christy Lane to Charleston	CC	In Process	6-22	CC43	Tropicana/Decatur Park	CC	In Process
5-7	NL07	Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail	NL	In Process	6-23	HN27	Whitney Mesa Trail and Trailhead	HN	In Process
5-8	LV14	Multi-Use Transportation Trails	LV	In Process	6-24	LC03	Rail City Linear Park	LC	In Process
5-9	HN15	River Mountains Loop Trail 13-14 Equestrian Trail Head Improvements	HN	In Process	6-25	HN28	Wetlands Trail Connection, Phase II	HN	In Process
5-10	NL08	Upper Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail	NL	In Process	6-26	NL15	McCool Regional Park Development	NL	In Process
5-11	CC27	Wetlands Park Habitat Enhancements & Restoration	CC	In Process	6-27	WA04	Las Vegas Wash Environmental Restoration Project, Phase III	SNWA	In Process
5-12	HN16	Cornerstone Lake Community Park	HN	In Process	6-28	CC44	River Mountains Loop Trail 3 & 4	CC	In Process
5-13	CC28	Flamingo-Arroyo Trail - Stephanie Street to I-515	CC	In Process	6-29	CC45	Moapa Valley Trail, Phase I	CC	In Process
5-14	CC29	Laughlin Regional Heritage Greenway Trail and USBOR	CC	In Process	6-30	HN29	El Centro Community Park - Phase II	HN	In Process
5-15	NL09	Craig Ranch Regional Park Development	NL	In Process	6-31	CC46	Southeast Valley Linear Park and Trails - Land Acquisition	CC	In Process
5-16	CC30	Flamingo-Arroyo Trail - Boulder Hwy to Pecos/McLeod	CC	In Process	6-31	HN34	Southeast Valley Linear Park and Trails - Land Acquisition	HN	In Process
5-17	CC31	Wetlands Parks - Pabco Trailhead & Picnic Area	CC	In Process	6-32	CC47	Sunset Regional Park Improvements, Phase II	CC	In Process
5-18	HN17	Amargosa Trailheads	HN	In Process	6-33	NL16	20 Acre Neighborhood Park	NL	In Process
5-19	NL10	Urban Park Renovation	NL	In Process	6-34	CC48	Wetlands Park Duck Creek Trailhead	CC	In Process
5-20	HN18	El Centro Recreation Area	HN	In Process	6-35	LC04	Dixon Softball Complex	LC	In Process
5-21	HN19	Hidden Falls Park	HN	In Process	6-36	LV29	I-215 Beltway Trail Segments	LV	In Process
5-22	CC32	Sunset Regional Park Improvements, Phase I	CC	In Process	6-37	LC05	Rose Park Improvements	LC	In Process
5-23	HN20	Amador Vista Park	HN	In Process	6-38	CC49	Sport Shooting Park, Phases II & III	CC	In Process
5-24	LV15	Cultural Corridor Trails	LV	In Process	6-39	LC06	Caliente Pool Park Complex	LC	In Process
5-25	LV16	Neon Boneyard Park	LV	In Process	6-40	HN30	Downs S/Downtown Trail Connections	HN	In Process
5-26	HN21	St. Rose Parkway, Phase II	HN	In Process	6-41	CC50	Searchlight Trails, Phase I	CC	In Process
5-27	LV17	Boulder Plaza Park	LV	In Process	6-42	HN31	Lake Mead Parkway Trail	HN	In Process
5-28	CC33	Wetlands Park - Wells Trailhead	CC	In Process	6-43	HN32	Reunion Trails Community Park	HN	In Process
5-29	CC34	Wetlands Park Interpretive Facilities	CC	In Process	6-44	LC07	Meadow Valley Washes Linear Park	LC	In Process



## Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
6-45	LV30	Cultural Corridors Trail - Pedestrian Crossing Bridge	LV	In Process	8-7	WP01	Nevada Northern Historic Railroad Museum	WP	In Process
6-46	CC51	Laughlin Regional Trail & North Reach Recreation Area, USBR Davis Dam Recreation Area	CC	In Process	8-8	WP02	White Pine County Parks, Critical Public Health and Safety Renovations	WP	In Process
7-1	CC52	Wetlands Park Nature Preserve Trail Enhancements	CC	In Process	8-9	CC54	Clark County Wetlands Park Interpretive Facilities	CC	In Process
7-2	LC08	Pioche Upper Park	LC	In Process	9-1	CC55	Wetlands Park Trails Program Phase II	CC	In Process
7-3	LV31	Las Vegas Springs Preserve - Phase II Trails and Historic Railroad Cottages	LV	In Process	9-2	HN36	Whitney Mesa Preserve Phase II	HN	In Process
7-4	HN33	McCullough Vista Neighborhood Park	HN	In Process	9-3	WP03	White Pine County Regional Park Upgrades	WP	In Process
7-5	LV32	Open Space Desert Preserve Trail at Alta & Hualapai	LV	In Process	9-4	CC56	Mesquite Regional Park and Trails System Phase I	CC	In Process
7-6	NL17	Craig Ranch Regional Park, Phase II - 18 Acre Land Acquisition	NL	In Process	9-5	LC09	Lincoln County Park Upgrades	LC	In Process
8-1	WC01	Washoe County Regional Parks & Open Space	WC	In Process	9-6	WP04	Preston Community Park	WP	In Process
8-2	NL18	Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail System I-15 Pedestrian Bridge Project	NL	In Process	9-7	WP05	White Pine County Courthouse Park	WP	In Process
8-3	HN35	Green Valley Flood Control Channel Restoration Project	HN	In Process	9-8	LV34	Floyd Lamb Park Trail Amenities	LV	In Process
8-4	CC53	NW - SW Equestrian Trails	CC	In Process	9-9	WP06	North Ely Park	WP	In Process
8-5	WA05	Duck Creek Emergency Stabilization Project	SNWA	In Process	9-10	CC57	Horseman's Park Improvements	CC	In Process
8-6	LV33	Las Vegas Wash Trailhead Bridge	LV	In Process	9-11	NL19	Craig Ranch Play Area	NL	In Process
					9-12	LC10	Echo Canyon Campground Expansion	LC	In Process

## Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plans

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
2-1	CC01	MSHCP FY2001 & FY2002	CC	Complete	6-16	CC19	Developing Habitat Models & Monitoring Techniques for Nine Rare Bird Species of the Clark County MSHCP	CC	In Process
4-1	CC02	MSHCP FY2003 & FY2004	CC	Complete	6-17	CC20	Desert Tortoise Monitoring, Effectiveness Research, Training & Information Management	CC	In Process
4-1	CC03	MSHCP FY2003 & FY2004	CC	Complete	6-18	CC21	Media Outreach Development	CC	In Process
6-1	CC04	Risk Analysis	CC	In Process	6-19	CC22	Sensitive Species Data Management	CC	In Process
6-2	CC05	Buckwheat and Bearpoppy Inventory	CC	In Process	6-20	CC23	Relict Leopard Frog Monitoring and Management	CC	In Process
6-3	CC06	Conservation Management Strategy Development	CC	In Process	6-21	CC24	Effectiveness Monitoring for Saltcedar and Knapweed Control on the Upper Muddy River Floodplain	CC	In Process
6-4	CC07	Adaptive Management Program	CC	In Process	6-22	CC25	Long-Term Conservation Strategy for Palmer's Chipmunk in the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	Terminated
6-5	CC08	Mojave Max Emergence Contest Partnership and Partnership Development	CC	In Process	6-23	CC26	Delineation of Distribution, Evaluation of Relatedness, & Assessment of Connectivity for Leopard Frog Pop	CC	In Process
6-6	CC09	GIS Support	CC	In Process	6-24	CC27	U.S. Forest Service GIS Support of MSHCP Applications	CC	In Process
6-7	CC10	Boulder City Conservation Easement Management Plan	CC	In Process	6-25	CC28	Population Status & Reproductive Ecology of the Western Burrowing Owl in Clark County	CC	In Process
6-8	CC11	Muddy River Property Management, Acquisition and Partner Coordination	CC	In Process	6-26	CC29	Long-Term Conservation Strategy for Palmer's Chipmunk in the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	In Process
6-9	CC12	Desert Conservation Program Administration	CC	In Process	6-27	CC30	Ecosystem Indicators: Change Detection	CC	In Process
6-10	CC13	Support of the Virgin River Conservation Management Strategy	CC	In Process	6-28	CC31	Sediment Transport of Source Materials to White-Margined Penstemon Habitat	CC	In Process
6-11	CC14	Volunteer Resource Stewardship Pilot Program	CC	In Process	6-29	CC32	Red Rocks to the Summit: Monitoring for Covered and At-Risk Butterfly Species in the Spring Mountains	CC	In Process
6-12	CC15	Effectiveness Monitoring for Conservation Actions	CC	In Process					
6-13	CC16	Lake Mead GIS Data Management Support	CC	In Process					
6-14	CC17	Establishment of a Rana Onca Population in a Created Aquatic Habitat	CC	In Process					
6-15	CC18	Rare Plant Inventories	CC	In Process					

Entities Legend:

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BOR = Bureau of Reclamation	HN = City of Henderson	NV = State of Nevada	USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFS = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

## Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plans (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
6-30	CC33	Inventory for Covered Plant Species in the Spring Mountains NRA and Adjacent Lands	CC	In Process	6-46	CC49	Monitoring of Road Conditions and Signs	CC	In Process
6-31	CC34	Threats Research & Monitoring on the Invasive Species Sahara Mustard	CC	In Process	6-47	CC50	Assessment of Listed and Other Species of Concern at the Urban Edge	CC	In Process
6-32	CC35	Interagency Weed Sentry Project	CC	In Process	6-48	CC51	The Distribution and Abundance of Upland Amphibians and Reptiles	CC	In Process
6-33	CC36	Monitoring Rare Plant Species on the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	In Process	6-49	CC52	Impact of Nutritional Stress on URTD and Immune Function in the Desert Tortoise	CC	In Process
6-34	CC37	Inventory, Research, and Monitoring for Covered Plant Species	CC	In Process	6-50	CC53	Distribution of Kit Foxes ( <i>Vulpes Macrotis</i> ) in Clark County	CC	Terminated
6-35	CC38	Historical & Current Assessment of Six Covered and Three Evaluation Bird Species	CC	In Process	6-51	CC54	Effectiveness Monitoring of Spring-Fed Wetlands and Riparian Restoration Treatments	CC	In Process
6-36	CC39	Epidemiology of Desert Tortoise	CC	In Process	6-52	CC55	Peregrine Falcon Monitoring in Clark County	CC	In Process
6-37	CC40	Distribution & Movements of Common Ravens in Relation to Desert Tortoise Habitat in Clark County, Nevada	CC	In Process	6-53	CC56	Desert Tortoise Monitoring and Management at Lake Mead NRA	CC	In Process
6-38	CC41	Adaptive Management of Information Gathering and Analysis Projects	CC	In Process	6-54	CC57	Inventory, Research & Monitoring of Evaluation & Watch Plant Species on Lake Mead NRA and Adjacent Lands	CC	In Process
6-39	CC42	Peregrine Falcon Monitoring at Lake Mead NRA	CC	In Process	6-55	CC58	Monitoring of Illegal Ground Disturbance in Response to Management Actions	CC	In Process
6-40	CC43	Movements and Barriers to Movement for Desert Tortoise	CC	In Process	6-56	CC59	Bald Eagle Monitoring	CC	In Process
6-41	CC44	Effectiveness Monitoring of Fuel Management Treatments in the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	In Process	6-57	CC60	Native Bee Pollinators: Status and Plant Relationships	CC	In Process
6-42	CC45	PIC and Volunteer Support for BLM Roads Monitoring Project	CC	In Process	6-58	CC61	Monitoring of Northern Goshawks & Owls within the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	In Process
6-43	CC46	Evaluation of Experimental Habitat Manipulations on Relict Leopard Frog	CC	In Process	6-59	CC62	Annual Inspection & Maintenance of Riparian Protective Fencing within the Spring Mountains NRA	CC	In Process
6-44	CC47	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service GIS Support, Data Management and Coordination	CC	In Process	8-1	CC63	Road Designation and Monitoring	CC	In Process
6-45	CC48	Roads Monitoring on BLM Lands	CC	In Process	8-2	CC64	Amendment to the Clark County MSHCP and Incidental Take Permit	CC	In Process
					8-3	CC65	Desert Tortoise ( <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> ) Monitoring	USFWS	In Process

## Santini-Burton

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
1-1	FS05	Durian Enterprise Property	USFS	Complete	1-1	FS02	Witzel Property	USFS	Complete
1-1	FS07	Madden Creek - Phase I	USFS	Complete	6-1	FS08	Moran Property	USFS	Complete
1-1	FS06	High Meadows Property	USFS	Complete	6-2	FS09	Greninger Property	USFS	In Process
1-1	FS04	Adahi Inc. Property	USFS	Complete	6-3	FS10	Van Sickle Property	USFS	In Process
1-1	FS03	Strecker Property	USFS	Complete	6-4	FS11	Ward Canyon-Harrell Property	USFS	In Process
1-1	FS01	Morrison Property	USFS	Complete	6-12	FS12	Quail Lake	USFS	In Process

## Conservation Initiatives

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
4-1	BL02	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program	BLM	In Process	4-2	FW03	Cooperative Conservation: Increasing Capacity through Community Partnership	USFWS	In Process
4-1	FS02	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program	USFS	In Process	4-2	NP03	Cooperative Conservation: Increasing Capacity through Community Partnership	NPS	In Process
4-1	FW02	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program	USFWS	In Process	4-3	BL04	Education in the Environment: Hands-On Student Research & Outdoor Learning Experiences	BLM	In Process
4-1	NP02	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program	NPS	In Process	4-3	FS04	Education in the Environment: Hands-On Student Research & Outdoor Learning Experiences	USFS	In Process
4-2	BL03	Cooperative Conservation: Increasing Capacity through Community Partnership	BLM	In Process	4-3	FW04	Education in the Environment: Hands-On Student Research & Outdoor Learning Experiences	USFWS	In Process
4-2	FS03	Cooperative Conservation: Increasing Capacity through Community Partnership	USFS	In Process	4-3	NP04	Education in the Environment: Hands-On Student Research & Outdoor Learning Experiences	NPS	In Process



## Conservation Initiatives (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
4-4	BL05	Backcountry Access: A Recreation, Education, & Conservation Program	BLM	In Process	5-3	FW14	Interagency Restoration - Weed Management, Phase II	USFWS	In Process
4-4	FS05	Backcountry Access: A Recreation, Education, & Conservation Program	USFS	In Process	5-3	NP14	Interagency Restoration - Weed Management, Phase II	NPS	In Process
4-4	FW05	Backcountry Access: A Recreation, Education, & Conservation Program	USFWS	In Process	5-4	BL15	Take Pride in America – Increasing Community Understanding of our Public Lands and Providing Place-based Learning Opportunities	BLM	In Process
4-4	NP05	Backcountry Access: A Recreation, Education, & Conservation Program	NPS	In Process	5-4	FS15	Take Pride in America – Increasing Community Understanding of our Public Lands and Providing Place-based Learning Opportunities	USFS	In Process
4-5	BL06	Resource Protection	BLM	In Process	5-4	FW15	Take Pride in America – Increasing Community Understanding of our Public Lands and Providing Place-based Learning Opportunities	USFWS	In Process
4-5	FS06	Resource Protection	USFS	In Process					
4-5	FW06	Resource Protection	USFWS	In Process					
4-5	NP06	Resource Protection	NPS	In Process	5-4	NP15	Take Pride in America – Increasing Community Understanding of our Public Lands and Providing Place-based Learning Opportunities	NPS	In Process
4-6	BL07	Intra-/Inter-Agency Recreation Strategy	BLM	In Process	5-5	BL16	Preserve America – A Southern Nevada Interagency Culture Resource Program	BLM	In Process
4-6	FS07	Intra-/Inter-Agency Recreation Strategy	USFS	In Process	5-5	BR16	Preserve America – A Southern Nevada Interagency Culture Resource Program	BOR	In Process
4-6	FW07	Intra-/Inter-Agency Recreation Strategy	USFWS	In Process	5-5	FS16	Preserve America – A Southern Nevada Interagency Culture Resource Program	USFS	In Process
4-6	NP07	Intra-/Inter-Agency Recreation Strategy	NPS	In Process	5-5	FW16	Preserve America – A Southern Nevada Interagency Culture Resource Program	USFWS	In Process
4-7	BL08	Intra-/Inter-Agency Science and Research Strategy	BLM	In Process	5-5	NP16	Preserve America – A Southern Nevada Interagency Culture Resource Program	NPS	In Process
4-7	FS08	Intra-/Inter-Agency Science and Research Strategy	USFS	In Process	5-6	BL17	Ground Water Hydrologic Analysis along the West Slopes of the Spring Mountains	BLM	In Process
4-7	FW08	Intra-/Inter-Agency Science and Research Strategy	USFWS	In Process	5-6	FS17	Ground Water Hydrologic Analysis along the West Slopes of the Spring Mountains	USFS	In Process
4-7	NP08	Intra-/Inter-Agency Science and Research Strategy	NPS	In Process					
4-8	BL09	Wild Horse & Burro Management	BLM	In Process					
4-8	FS09	Wild Horse & Burro Management	USFS	In Process					
4-8	FW09	Wild Horse & Burro Management	USFWS	In Process					
4-8	NP09	Wild Horse & Burro Management	NPS	In Process					
4-9	BL01	Logandale Trail Gateway	BLM	In Process					
4-10	NP01	Meeting the Challenge of Water 2025 Initiative: Balancing Water Quality, Community Needs & Water-Based Recreation for Lake Mead and Lake Mohave	NPS	In Process					
4-11	BL10	Invasive Weed Removal and Habitat Restoration	BLM	In Process	5-7	NP18	Meeting the Challenge of "Water 2025": Phase II - Completing Comprehensive Aquatic Baselines for Lakes Mead and Mohave	NPS	In Process
4-11	FS10	Invasive Weed Removal and Habitat Restoration	USFS	In Process	5-8	BL19	Interagency Backcountry Planning	BLM	In Process
4-11	FW10	Invasive Weed Removal and Habitat Restoration	USFWS	In Process	5-8	FS19	Interagency Backcountry Planning	USFS	In Process
4-11	NP10	Invasive Weed Removal and Habitat Restoration	NPS	In Process	5-8	NP19	Interagency Backcountry Planning	NPS	In Process
4-12	BL11	Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy	BLM	In Process	5-9	BL20	High-resolution Satellite-imagery Technology to Advance Natural Resource Management	BLM	In Process
4-12	FS11	Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy	USFS	In Process	5-9	FS20	High-resolution Satellite-imagery Technology to Advance Natural Resource Management	USFS	In Process
4-12	FW11	Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy	USFWS	In Process	5-9	FW20	High-resolution Satellite-imagery Technology to Advance Natural Resource Management	USFWS	In Process
4-12	NP11	Off-Highway Vehicle Strategy	NPS	In Process	5-9	NP20	High-resolution Satellite-imagery Technology to Advance Natural Resource Management	NPS	In Process
5-1	BL12	Ground Water Hydrologic Model for Northeast Clark County	BLM	In Process	5-10	BL21	GIS and Data Management: A Model for Large-scale, Multidisciplinary Data Integration, Preservation, and Access	BLM	In Process
5-1	FW12	Ground Water Hydrologic Model for Northeast Clark County	USFWS	In Process	5-10	FS21	GIS and Data Management: A Model for Large-scale, Multidisciplinary Data Integration, Preservation, and Access	USFS	In Process
5-1	NP12	Ground Water Hydrologic Model for Northeast Clark County	NPS	In Process	5-10	FW21	GIS and Data Management: A Model for Large-scale, Multidisciplinary Data Integration, Preservation, and Access	USFWS	In Process
5-2	BL13	Take Pride in America – Eliminating Litter and Desert Dumping through Community Education	BLM	In Process	5-10	NP21	GIS and Data Management: A Model for Large-scale, Multidisciplinary Data Integration, Preservation, and Access	NPS	In Process
5-2	FS13	Take Pride in America – Eliminating Litter and Desert Dumping through Community Education	USFS	In Process					
5-2	FW13	Take Pride in America – Eliminating Litter and Desert Dumping through Community Education	USFWS	In Process					
5-2	NP13	Take Pride in America – Eliminating Litter and Desert Dumping through Community Education	NPS	In Process					
5-3	BL14	Interagency Restoration - Weed Management, Phase II	BLM	In Process					
5-3	FS14	Interagency Restoration - Weed Management, Phase II	USFS	In Process					

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CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFS = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

## Conservation Initiatives (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
5-11	BL22	Multidisciplinary Science and Learning Opportunities for Underprivileged Children at Oliver Ranch	BLM	In Process	6-5	FW31	Implementing "Service First" in Southern Nevada	USFWS	In Process
5-11	FS22	Multidisciplinary Science and Learning Opportunities for Underprivileged Children at Oliver Ranch	USFS	In Process	6-5	NP31	Implementing "Service First" in Southern Nevada	NPS	In Process
5-11	FW22	Multidisciplinary Science and Learning Opportunities for Underprivileged Children at Oliver Ranch	USFWS	In Process	6-6	BL32	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase III	BLM	In Process
5-11	NP22	Multidisciplinary Science and Learning Opportunities for Underprivileged Children at Oliver Ranch	NPS	In Process	6-6	FS32	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase III	USFS	In Process
5-12	BL23	Ecological Health Assessment in Southern Nevada	BLM	Complete	6-6	FW32	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase III	USFWS	In Process
5-12	FS23	Ecological Health Assessment in Southern Nevada	USFS	Complete	6-6	NP32	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase III	NPS	In Process
5-12	FW23	Ecological Health Assessment in Southern Nevada	USFWS	Complete	6-7	BL33	Habitat Restoration - Program Sustainability	BLM	In Process
5-12	NP23	Ecological Health Assessment in Southern Nevada	NPS	Complete	6-7	FS33	Habitat Restoration - Program Sustainability	USFS	In Process
5-13	BL24	Implementation of Dust Mitigation Plans for USDA FS and BLM in Southern Nevada	BLM	In Process	6-7	FW33	Habitat Restoration - Program Sustainability	USFWS	In Process
5-13	FS24	Implementation of Dust Mitigation Plans for USDA FS and BLM in Southern Nevada	USFS	In Process	6-7	NP33	Habitat Restoration - Program Sustainability	NPS	In Process
5-14	BL25	Improving Visitor Safety and Conserving Biological and Cultural Resources at Abandoned Mine Sites	BLM	In Process	6-8	BL34	Interagency Volunteer Program - Helping Hands Across Public Lands, Phase II	BLM	In Process
5-14	FS25	Improving Visitor Safety and Conserving Biological and Cultural Resources at Abandoned Mine Sites	USFS	In Process	6-8	FS34	Interagency Volunteer Program - Helping Hands Across Public Lands, Phase II	USFS	In Process
5-14	FW25	Improving Visitor Safety and Conserving Biological and Cultural Resources at Abandoned Mine Sites	USFWS	In Process	6-8	FW34	Interagency Volunteer Program - Helping Hands Across Public Lands, Phase II	USFWS	In Process
5-14	NP25	Improving Visitor Safety and Conserving Biological and Cultural Resources at Abandoned Mine Sites	NPS	In Process	6-8	NP34	Interagency Volunteer Program - Helping Hands Across Public Lands, Phase II	NPS	In Process
5-15	FS26	Ethnographic Study of the Paiute/Chemehuevi Tribes in the Spring Mountains & the Desert Wildlife National Refuge	USFS	In Process	6-9	BL35	Cultural Site Stewardship	BLM	In Process
5-15	FW26	Ethnographic Study of the Paiute/Chemehuevi Tribes in the Spring Mountains & the Desert Wildlife National Refuge	USFWS	In Process	6-9	BR35	Cultural Site Stewardship	BOR	In Process
5-16	BL27	Interagency Website Development in Southern Nevada	BLM	In Process	6-9	FS35	Cultural Site Stewardship	USFS	In Process
5-16	FS27	Interagency Website Development in Southern Nevada	USFS	In Process	6-9	FW35	Cultural Site Stewardship	USFWS	In Process
5-16	FW27	Interagency Website Development in Southern Nevada	USFWS	In Process	6-9	NP35	Cultural Site Stewardship	NPS	In Process
5-16	NP27	Interagency Website Development in Southern Nevada	NPS	In Process	6-10	BL36	Rehabilitation of Public Lands Through Reclamation of Trash Dumps and Orphan Mine Sites	BLM	In Process
5-17	BL18	Interdisciplinary Management Plan for Gold Butte, an Area of Special Designation Experiencing Increasingly Extensive Recreational Use	BLM	In Process	6-10	NP36	Rehabilitation of Public Lands Through Reclamation of Trash Dumps and Orphan Mine Sites	NPS	In Process
5-18	FS18	Westside Spring Mountains NRA Recreation Strategic	USFS	In Process	6-11	FS01	Mobile, Place-Based, Multi-Media Education Center	USFS	In Process
5-19	BL28	GIS-based Environmental Impact Analysis and Decision Support System: Making Decisions Faster and Eliminating Process Duplication	BLM	In Process	6-12	FW30	Meeting the Challenge of "Water 2025": Phase III - Assessment of Limnological and Aquatic Resources	USFWS	In Process
5-20	FS28	Research and Planning to Restore Fire within the Spring Mountains NRA Ecosystem	USFS	In Process	6-12	NP30	Meeting the Challenge of "Water 2025": Phase III - Assessment of Limnological and Aquatic Resources	NPS	In Process
5-21	BL26	Meadow Valley Wash/Clover Creek Trespass Restoration	BLM	In Process	6-13	BL37	Education in the Environment - A Strategy for Continued Interagency Outdoor Education Programming	BLM	In Process
6-1	BL29	Interagency Law Enforcement Resource Protection, Phase II	BLM	In Process	6-13	FS37	Education in the Environment - A Strategy for Continued Interagency Outdoor Education Programming	USFS	In Process
6-1	FS29	Interagency Law Enforcement Resource Protection, Phase II	USFS	In Process	6-13	FW37	Education in the Environment - A Strategy for Continued Interagency Outdoor Education Programming	USFWS	In Process
6-1	FW29	Interagency Law Enforcement Resource Protection, Phase II	USFWS	In Process	6-13	NP37	Education in the Environment - A Strategy for Continued Interagency Outdoor Education Programming	NPS	In Process
6-1	NP29	Interagency Law Enforcement Resource Protection, Phase II	NPS	In Process	6-14	BL38	Clark County Geologic Mapping	BLM	In Process
6-2	FS30	Implementation of Fuel Reduction in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area	USFS	In Process	6-15	BL39	A Pilot Program for Comprehensive Interagencies Wild Horse and Burro Management for Sustainable Ecosystems	BLM	In Process
6-3	BL30	Implementation of the Governor's Sage Grouse Plan for Lincoln County	BLM	In Process	6-15	FS39	A Pilot Program for Comprehensive Interagencies Wild Horse and Burro Management for Sustainable Ecosystems	USFS	In Process
6-4	BR28	Lower Colorado Dams Office Museum Property Protection and Preservation	BOR	In Process	6-15	NP39	A Pilot Program for Comprehensive Interagencies Wild Horse and Burro Management for Sustainable Ecosystems	NPS	In Process
6-5	BL31	Implementing "Service First" in Southern Nevada	BLM	In Process	6-16	BL40	Development of a Habitat Management Plan to Maintain Viability of the Desert Bighorn Sheep Population in the River Mountains, Nevada, Phase I	BLM	In Process
6-5	FS31	Implementing "Service First" in Southern Nevada	USFS	In Process	6-16	NP40	Development of a Habitat Management Plan to Maintain Viability of the Desert Bighorn Sheep Population in the River Mountains, Nevada, Phase I	NPS	In Process



## Conservation Initiatives (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
6-17	BL41	Monitoring, Assessment, and Data Management for Water Resources in Clark County	BLM	In Process	7-1	FW55	Communications Upgrade and Round 5 Refunding for Law Enforcement (Clark County) and Resource Protection Law Enforcement (Lincoln County)	USFWS	In Process
6-17	FS41	Monitoring, Assessment, and Data Management for Water Resources in Clark County	USFS	In Process	7-1	NP55	Resource Protection - Lincoln County	NPS	In Process
6-17	FW41	Monitoring, Assessment, and Data Management for Water Resources in Clark County	USFWS	In Process	7-2	BR17	Meeting the Challenge of "Water 2025 Initiative": Phase IV, Assessment of Limnological and Aquatic Resources	BOR	In Process
6-17	NP41	Monitoring, Assessment, and Data Management for Water Resources in Clark County	NPS	In Process	7-2	NP17	Meeting the Challenge of "Water 2025 Initiative": Phase IV, Assessment of Limnological and Aquatic Resources	NPS	In Process
6-18	BL42	Lincoln County Backcountry Access	BLM	In Process	7-3	BL57	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase IV	BLM	In Process
6-19	BL43	Soil Survey of Portions of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge within Clark County	BLM	In Process	7-3	FS57	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase IV	USFS	In Process
6-19	FW43	Soil Survey of Portions of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge within Clark County	USFWS	In Process	7-3	FW57	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase IV	USFWS	In Process
6-20	BL44	Meadow Valley Wash T&E Habitat Restoration/ Noxious Weed Control, Phase I	BLM	In Process	7-3	NP57	"Take Pride in America" in Southern Nevada - A Local Litter and Desert Dumping Clean-up Program, Phase IV	NPS	In Process
6-21	BL45	Clark County Abandoned Mine Inventory	BLM	In Process	7-4	BL58	Interagency Wilderness Stewardship	BLM	In Process
6-22	BL46	Silver State Trail Plan	BLM	In Process	7-4	FS58	Interagency Wilderness Stewardship	USFS	In Process
6-23	BL47	Characterizing Local Climate and Soils within Ecological Zones of the Spring and Sheep Mountains	BLM	In Process	7-4	FW58	Interagency Wilderness Stewardship	USFWS	In Process
6-23	FS47	Characterizing Local Climate and Soils within Ecological Zones of the Spring and Sheep Mountains	USFS	In Process	7-4	NP58	Interagency Wilderness Stewardship	NPS	In Process
6-23	FW47	Characterizing Local Climate and Soils within Ecological Zones of the Spring and Sheep Mountains	USFWS	In Process	7-5	BL59	Growth and Survival of Moapa Dace in the Muddy River System: Response to Variable Temperatures, Flows, and Habitat Changes	BLM	In Process
6-24	BL48	Implement Phases I and II of the Caliente Management Framework Plan Amendment and Record of Decision for Management of Desert Tortoise Habitat	BLM	In Process	7-5	FW59	Growth and Survival of Moapa Dace in the Muddy River System: Response to Variable Temperatures, Flows, and Habitat Changes	USFWS	In Process
6-25	BL49	Pre-Settlement Wildfire Drought and Piñon Juniper Dynamics in Southeastern Nevada	BLM	In Process	7-6	BL59	Environmentally Responsible Closure of Abandoned Mine Safety Hazards in Lincoln County	BLM	In Process
6-26	BL50	Listed Species Consultation and Recovery Information Tracking System	BLM	In Process	8-1	BL60	Evaluation of Basin-Fill Aquifers in Southern Spring and Snake Valleys and their Connection with Surface-Water Resources and with the Regional Carbonate-Rock Aquifer	BLM	In Process
6-26	FW50	Listed Species Consultation and Recovery Information Tracking System	USFWS	In Process	8-1	FS60	Evaluation of Basin-Fill Aquifers in Southern Spring and Snake Valleys and their Connection with Surface-Water Resources and with the Regional Carbonate-Rock Aquifer	USFS	In Process
6-26	NP50	Listed Species Consultation and Recovery Information Tracking System	NPS	In Process	8-1	FW60	Evaluation of Basin-Fill Aquifers in Southern Spring and Snake Valleys and their Connection with Surface-Water Resources and with the Regional Carbonate-Rock Aquifer	USFWS	In Process
6-27	BL51	Sunrise Management Area Interdisciplinary Management Plan	BLM	In Process	8-1	NP60	Evaluation of Basin-Fill Aquifers in Southern Spring and Snake Valleys and their Connection with Surface-Water Resources and with the Regional Carbonate-Rock Aquifer	NPS	In Process
6-28	BL52	Soil Survey Meadow Valley Area within Lincoln County	BLM	In Process	8-2	NP22	Restore Natural Processes and Cave Floor in Lehman Cave	NPS	In Process
6-29	BL53	Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMPs)	BLM	In Process	8-3	BL63	Environmentally Responsible Closure of Abandoned Mine Safety Hazards in White Pine County	BLM	In Process
6-30	BL54	Northern Lincoln County Watershed Data Collection	BLM	In Process					
7-1	BL55	Communications Upgrade and Round 5 Refunding for Law Enforcement (Clark County) and Resource Protection Law Enforcement (Lincoln County)	BLM	In Process					
7-1	BL56	Communications Upgrade and Round 5 Refunding for Law Enforcement (Clark County) and Resource Protection Law Enforcement (Lincoln County)	BLM	In Process					
7-1	FS55	Communications Upgrade and Round 5 Refunding for Law Enforcement (Clark County) and Resource Protection Law Enforcement (Lincoln County)	USFS	In Process					

### Entities Legend:

BC = Boulder City	EPA = Environmental Protection Agency	NPS = National Park Service	USFS = U.S. Forest Service
BLM = Bureau of Land Management	FHWA = Federal Highway Administration	NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service	USFWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
BOR = Bureau of Reclamation	HN = City of Henderson	NV = State of Nevada	USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFS = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

## Conservation Initiatives (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
8-4	BL61	Fire History, Fire Effects, and Postfire Seeding in Southern Nevada: Compilation of Fire Histories and Evaluation of Past and Future Fires and Seeding	BLM	In Process	9-1	FS12	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Wilderness Implementation, Phase II	USFS	In Process
8-4	FW61	Fire History, Fire Effects, and Postfire Seeding in Southern Nevada: Compilation of Fire Histories and Evaluation of Past and Future Fires and Seeding	USFWS	In Process	9-2	BL64	Environmentally Responsible Closure of Abandoned Mine Safety Hazards in Lincoln County, Phase II	BLM	In Process
8-4	NP61	Fire History, Fire Effects, and Postfire Seeding in Southern Nevada: Compilation of Fire Histories and Evaluation of Past and Future Fires and Seeding	NPS	In Process	9-3	BL65	Meadow Valley Noxious Weed Control, Phase II	BLM	In Process
8-5	FW18	Growth and Survival of Moapa Dace in the Muddy River System: Response to Variable Temperatures, Flows, and Habitat Changes	USFWS	In Process	9-4	FS36	Spring Mountains Butterfly Life History and Autecology Studies, Phase II	USFS	In Process
8-6	FS22	Re-Commission Historic Fort Ruby	USFS	In Process	9-4	FW36	Spring Mountains Butterfly Life History and Autecology Studies, Phase II	USFWS	In Process
8-6	FW22	Re-Commission Historic Fort Ruby	USFWS	In Process	9-5	BL66	Implementing Service First in Southern Nevada	BLM	In Process
8-7	FS23	Ely Ranger District Wilderness Implementation Phase I	USFS	In Process	9-5	FS66	Implementing Service First in Southern Nevada	USFS	In Process
8-8	FW24	Relict Dace Habitat Restoration Project	USFWS	In Process	9-5	FW66	Implementing Service First in Southern Nevada	USFWS	In Process
8-9	BL62	Resource Protection (Law Enforcement), White Pine County	BLM	In Process	9-5	NP66	Implementing Service First in Southern Nevada	NPS	In Process
8-9	FS62	Resource Protection (Law Enforcement), White Pine County	USFS	In Process	9-6	FS38	Interagency Science and Research Strategy	USFS	In Process
8-9	NP62	Resource Protection (Law Enforcement), White Pine County	NPS	In Process	9-6	FW38	Interagency Science and Research Strategy	USFWS	In Process
8-10	FS62	Spring Mountain Butterfly Life History and Autecology Studies	USFS	In Process	9-6	NP38	Interagency Science and Research Strategy	NPS	In Process
8-10	FW62	Spring Mountain Butterfly Life History and Autecology Studies	USFWS	In Process	9-7	FS42	Implementing for Conservation Agreement for Bonneville Cutthroat Trout in the State of Nevada	USFS	In Process
					9-7	FW42	Implementing for Conservation Agreement for Bonneville Cutthroat Trout in the State of Nevada	USFWS	In Process
					9-7	NP42	Implementing for Conservation Agreement for Bonneville Cutthroat Trout in the State of Nevada	NPS	In Process

## Lake Tahoe Restoration Projects

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
5-1	N001	EIP 16, Back Yard Conservation Program	NRCS	Complete	5-22	H001	EIP 994, US 50 South "Y" to Ski Run Blvd., Phase I	FHWA	In Process
5-2	E001	EIP 627, Pelagic Zone Water Quality and Modeling of Fine Sediment Source, Transport and Fate	EPA	In Process	5-23	E003	EIP 10030, Mobile Emissions Measurement and Modeling in the Lake Tahoe Basin	EPA	In Process
5-3	E002	EIP 628, Direct Runoff Monitoring and Load Modeling	EPA	In Process	5-24	H002	EIP 10060, Kings Beach Commercial Core - SR 27	FHWA	In Process
5-4	U001	EIP 627 & 628, Groundwater Monitoring and Modeling	USGS	In Process	5-25	F016	EIP 10080, Aspen Community Restoration	USFS	Complete
5-5	B001	EIP 763 & 854, Truckee River Outlet Improvements & Lakeside Trail Crossing	BOR	Complete	5-26	F017	EIP 10101.1, Valhalla Pier BMP and Accessibility Upgrades	USFS	In Process
5-6	F001	EIP 806, Origin and Destination Survey and Transportation Model	USFS	Complete	5-27	C002	EIP 10109, BMP Effectiveness	USACE	In Process
5-7	F002	EIP 839, West Shore Transit Start-up and Operations	USFS	Complete	5-28	F018	EIP 10123, Riparian Fuels Reduction Monitoring	USFS	Complete
5-8	C001	EIP 880, 881, & 882, Edgewood Creek Restoration	USACE	Terminated	5-29	F019	EIP 10123, Upland Fuels Reduction Monitoring	USFS	Complete
5-9	F003	EIP 933, East Shore Furbearers Monitoring	USFS	Complete	5-30	F020	EIP 10123, Effects of Fire and Long-Term Fire Suppression on Tahoe Basin Water Quality and Biodiversity	USFS	In Process
5-10	F004	EIP 965.04, Meiss Trailhead BMP Upgrades	USFS	Complete	5-31	F021	EIP 10133.1, Cookhouse Meadow Restoration, Plan/Design/Construction	USFS	Complete
5-11	F005	EIP 965.04, Freel Peak Trails BMP Upgrades	USFS	Complete	5-32	E004	EIP 10154, Tahoe Integrated Information Management System (TIIMS)	EPA	In Process
5-12	F006	EIP 965.043, Lam Watah Trail BMP Upgrades	USFS	Complete	5-33	F022	EIP 10159, Implementation of Tahoe Yellow Cress Strategy	USFS	Complete
5-13	F007	EIP 967.04, Hawley Grade Trail Reconstruction	USFS	In Process	5-34	U002	EIP 10162, Land-Cover Characterization of the Lake Tahoe Basin	USGS	In Process
5-14	F008	EIP 967.06, North Shore Trails H2O Assessment & NEPA	USFS	Complete	5-35	F023	EIP 10163, Lake Tahoe Adaptive Management Framework	USFS	Complete
5-15	F009	EIP 967.08, Angora Road Decommissioning and BMP Upgrades	USFS	In Process	5-36	F024	EIP 10163.2, Lake Tahoe Urban Lot Biodiversity Study Data Collection	USFS	Complete
5-16	F010	EIP 967.112, Pope Beach Parking Lot BMPs & Transit Improvement, Phase II	USFS	Complete	5-37	F025	EIP 10163.33, Adaptive Management Framework Development	USFS	Complete
5-17	F011	EIP 967.113, Spring Creek Road BMP Upgrades	USFS	In Process	5-38	F026	EIP 10163.47, NRIS/GIS Adaptive Framework	USFS	Complete
5-18	F012	EIP 967.15, Saxon Creek Low H2O Crossing - Design	USFS	In Process	5-39	F027	EIP 10163.48, Multi-Species Inventory & Monitoring Implementation	USFS	Complete
5-19	F013	EIP 967.156, High Meadows BMPs NEPA & Design	USFS	In Process					
5-20	F014	EIP 967.17, Basin Revegetation/Restoration Contract	USFS	Complete					
5-21	F015	EIP 984, Camp Richardson Master Plan - NEPA/Design	USFS	In Process					



## Lake Tahoe Restoration Projects (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
5-40	U003	EIP 10164, Tahoe Decision Support System	USGS	In Process	6-18	F049	EIP 24, Ward Creek Watershed Ecosystem Assessment	USFS	In Process
5-41	E005	EIP 10166, Tahoe Environmental Science System	EPA	In Process	6-19	F050	EIP 10080, Aspen Community Restoration	USFS	In Process
5-42	F028	EIP 10176.204, Quail Ecosystem Restoration, Vegetation Treatment (Mechanical) +1035 acres	USFS	In Process	6-20	F051	EIP 400, Cold Creek/High Meadow Ecosystem Assessment and Restoration Plan	USFS	In Process
5-43	F029	EIP 10177.04, South Shore Ecosystem Restoration Vegetation Treatment - NEPA	USFS	Complete	6-21	F052	EIP 10133.1, Cookhouse Meadow Wildlife Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan Implementation (Post-Construction)	USFS	Complete
5-44	F030	EIP 10179.04, North Shore UB-3 Underburn	USFS	In Process	6-22	F053	EIP 27.9, Blackwood Creek Channel Restoration	USFS	In Process
5-45	F031	EIP 10183.04, Land Acquisitions	USFS	In Process	6-23	F054	EIP 10184, Manual Control Efforts for Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process
5-46	F032	EIP 10183.1, Urban Lot Management - Timber Stand and Watershed Improvement	USFS	Complete	6-24	F055	EIP 10184, NEPA for Chemical Control Efforts for Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process
5-47	F033	EIP 10183.304, Urban Lot Management - Hazardous Fuels	USFS	Complete	6-25	B002	EIP 161, Burke Creek Restoration	BOR	In Process
5-48	E006	EIP 430, 628, 629, 653, 667,960, 10104, 10109, 10111, 10145, 10164, Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	EPA	In Process	6-26	F056	EIP 10077, 27.8, Stream Channel Restoration at the Barker Pass Road Crossing on Blackwood Creek	USFS	Complete
5-49	H003	US50/Stalering Corridor Project	FHWA	In Process	6-27	H004	EIP 10060, Kings Beach Commercial Core Transportation Facilities Improvement	FHWA	In Process
5-50	F034	Erosion Control Grants	USFS	In Process	6-28	N002	EIP 16, Water Quality Best Management Practices Retrofit of Single-Family Residential Parcels	NRCS	In Process
6-1	N001	EIP 16, Best Management Practice Retrofit - Single Family Residential	NRCS	In Process	6-29	C003	EIP 638, Shorezone Sewer Line Replacement/Relocation	USACE	In Process
6-2	F026	EIP 10163.5, Comprehensive LTBMU Adaptive Management Monitoring, Inventory, and Research Program (NRIS/GIS Adaptive Management)	USFS	Complete	6-30	F057	EIP 798, BMP Water Quality Upgrades - Logan Shoals	USFS	In Process
6-3	F035	EIP 10178.205, East Shore (Slaughterhouse Canyon) Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	6-31	F058	EIP 965.045, BMP Water Quality Trail Upgrades - Freel Peak	USFS	Complete
6-4	F036	EIP 10183.05, Urban Lot Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	Complete	6-32	F059	EIP 965.16, East Shore Beaches Trail Inventory and Water Quality Assessment	USFS	In Process
6-5	F037	EIP 10176.05, West Shore (Ward) Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	6-33	F060	EIP 1007, BMP Water Quality Retrofit - Forest Service Facilities	USFS	In Process
6-6	F038	EIP 10176.105, West Shore, (Quail) Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	6-34	F061	EIP 5, Identify and Describe Natural Hazards and their Location in the Lake Tahoe Basin, Prepare Report, Compile GIS Map and Bibliography	USFS	In Process
6-7	F039	EIP 10177.05, South Shore Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	6-35	F062	EIP 1007.3, BMP Water Quality Retrofit - Nevada Beach Day Use Area & Campground Facilities	USFS	Complete
6-8	F040	EIP 10179.205, Vegetation Treatment and Fuels Reduction - Various locations	USFS	In Process	6-36	F063	EIP 10131, BMP Water Quality Retrofit - Historic Upper Truckee Guard Station Restoration	USFS	In Process
6-9	F041	EIP 10183.105, Timber Stand and Watershed Restoration - Urban Lots	USFS	Complete	6-37	F064	EIP 967.08, BMP Water Quality Upgrades and Road Decommissioning - Angora /Twin Peaks Area	USFS	In Process
6-10	F042	EIP 10179.06, Fireshed Assessment and Fuels Reduction Environmental Analysis	USFS	In Process	6-38	F065	EIP 839, West Shore Transit Operations	USFS	In Process
6-11	W001	EIP 10125, Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in Fallen Leaf Lake	USFWS	In Process	6-39	F066	EIP 10163.51, Post Construction Project-Level Adaptive Management Monitoring	USFS	In Process
6-12	F043	EIP 700, Meeks Creek Watershed Ecosystem Environmental Analysis and Restoration Plan	USFS	In Process	6-40	F067	EIP 401046, Urban Stormwater Treatment Grants	USFS	In Process
6-13	F044	EIP 10159, Implementation of the Conservation Strategy for the Endemic Rare Plant - Tahoe Yellow Cress	USFS	In Process	6-41	E007	EIP 10166, Tahoe Environmental Science System - Tahoe Research Science Consortium	EPA	In Process
6-14	F045	EIP 10125.1, Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in Upper Truckee Watershed	USFS	Complete	6-42	U004	EIP 10164, Tahoe Decision Support System	USGS	Terminated
6-15	F046	EIP 967.17, Post Implementation Revegetation/Restoration	USFS	Complete	6-43	E008	EIP 10104, Air Deposition Studies in the Lake Tahoe Basin	EPA	In Process
6-16	F047	EIP 10044, Taylor, Tallac, and Spring Creek Watershed Ecosystem NEPA and Restoration Plan	USFS	In Process	6-44	C004	EIP 10109, Storm Water Treatment Practices	USACE	In Process
6-17	F048	EIP 908, Upper Truckee River Watershed/ Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	6-45	F068	EIP 10163.48, Biological Resources Monitoring	USFS	In Process
					6-46	E009	EIP 10104, 10030, Development of an Air Pollutant Emissions Inventory for the Lake Tahoe Basin that Incorporates Future Land Use Scenarios	EPA	In Process

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## Lake Tahoe Restoration Projects (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
6-47	F069	EIP 10163.33, Adaptive Management - Forest Service Participation	USFS	Complete	7-33	F099	EIP 967, North Shore Road Transportation Shed ATM	USFS	In Process
6-48	F070	EIP 10163, Adaptive Management Framework - Phase III	USFS	Complete	7-34	F100	EIP 1007, Spooner Summit Fire Station Parking BMPs	USFS	In Process
6-49	U005	EIP 10109, 10111, Integrated BMP Modeling: Application to Tahoe TMDL	USGS	In Process	7-35	F101	EIP 83, Meeks Bay Highway Corridor BMPs	USFS	In Process
6-50	F071	EIP 1007, Incline Lakes Dam Restoration	USFS	In Process	7-36	F102	EIP 1007.41, Zephyr Cove Corral Assessment	USFS	In Process
7-1	F072	EIP 10179.205, Prescribed Fire Treatment	USFS	In Process	7-37	B004	EIP 16, Accelerated Implementation of the BMP Retrofit Program in the Lake Tahoe Basin	BOR	In Process
7-2	F073	EIP 10179.06, Fuels Reduction Environmental Analysis and Hazardous Fuels Reduction to Support the Fireshed Assessment	USFS	In Process	7-38	H005	EIP 10060, Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvements	FHWA	In Process
7-3	F074	EIP 10176.105, Quail Fuels Reduction and Forest Health Restoration	USFS	In Process	7-39	H006	EIP 7, US 50 North Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process
7-4	F075	EIP 10177.07, South Shore Ecosystem Restoration and Hazard Fuels Reduction	USFS	In Process	7-40	H007	EIP 1000, SR 28 West Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process
7-5	F076	EIP 10178.207, East Shore Ecosystem Restoration and Hazard Fuels Reduction	USFS	In Process	7-41	H008	EIP 310, SR 28 East Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process
7-6	F077	EIP 10183.07, Urban Forest Restoration and Fuels Reduction	USFS	In Process	7-42	H009	EIP 870, SR 431 Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process
7-7	F078	EIP 10133, Big Meadow Watershed - Fire Regime Restoration Project	USFS	In Process	7-43	H010	EIP 954, US 50 South Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process
7-8	F079	EIP 667, 10163.48, 10163.5, NEPA Resource Inventories, Surveys, and Analyses	USFS	In Process	7-44	N005	EIP 16, BMP Retrofit	NRCS	In Process
7-9	F080	EIP 27.9, Blackwood Cr. Channel Restoration #0	USFS	In Process	7-45	C006	EIP 638, Shorezone Sewer Line Replacement/Relocation Elements 1, 1	USACE	In Process
7-10	F081	EIP 10184, Manual Control Efforts for Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process	7-46	F103	EIP 10163, Adaptive Management Framework - Phase IV	USFS	In Process
7-11	F082	EIP 10184, Chemical Control Treatment of Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process	7-47	F104	EIP 9081, LTBMU Forest Plan Revision	USFS	In Process
7-12	F083	EIP 10125.1, Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Restoration	USFS	In Process	7-48	P001	Examination of Dust and Air-Borne Sediment Control Demonstration Projects	USFS	In Process
7-13	F084	EIP 700, Meeks Creek Watershed Ecosystem Restoration Project	USFS	In Process	7-49	P002	Predicting and Managing Changes in Near-Shore Water Quality	USFS	In Process
7-14	F085	EIP 400, Cold Creek/High Meadow Ecosystem Restoration Project	USFS	In Process	7-50	P003	Application of Enhanced Stream-Corridor Modeling Tools for Adaptive Management of Tahoe Basin Streams	USFS	In Process
7-15	F086	EIP 4, Meadow Restoration	USFS	In Process	7-51	P004	Methodology to Predict Total and Fine Sediment Load Reductions as a Result of Channel Restoration in Lake Tahoe Streams	USFS	In Process
7-16	F087	EIP 10159, Continued Implementation of the Conservation Strategy for the Tahoe Yellow Cress ( <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> )	USFS	In Process	7-52	P005	Assessing the Sources and Transport of Fine Sediment in Response to Management Practices in the Tahoe Basin Using the WEPP Model	USFS	In Process
7-17	C005	EIP 880, 881, 882, Edgewood Creek Restoration	USACE	Complete	7-53	P006	Potential Nutrient Emissions from Prescribed Fire in the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
7-18	N003	EIP 10184, Noxious Weeds - Technical Assistance on Private Lands	NRCS	In Process	7-54	P007	Restoration and Fuel Treatment of Lake Tahoe's Riparian Forests	USFS	In Process
7-19	B003	EIP 950, Restoration of the Lake Valley Reach of the Upper Truckee River	BOR	In Process	7-55	P008	Restoring Sugar Pine in the Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
7-20	N004	EIP 51, 935, 945, 944, 988, Burton and Polaris Creek Ecosystem Assessment	NRCS	In Process	7-56	P009	Natural and Anthropogenic Threats to White Pines from Lower Mountain Forests to Subalpine Woodlands of the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
7-21	W002	EIP 10125, Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in Fallen Leaf Lake	USFWS	In Process	7-57	P010	Improving Road Erosion Modeling for the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
7-22	F088	Erosion Control Grants to Local Governments	USFS	In Process	7-58	P011	Development of a BMP Performance Assessment and Data Analysis System for the Tahoe Integrated Info Management System (TIIMS)	USFS	In Process
7-23	F089	EIP 967, Road & BMP Upgrades	USFS	In Process	7-59	P012	Analysis of 15 Years of Data from the CA State Parks Prescribed Fire Effects Monitoring Program	USFS	In Process
7-24	F090	EIP 967.06, North Shore Trail ATM Implementation	USFS	In Process	7-60	P013	Receptor Modeling Study to Determine the Sources of Observed Ambient Particulate Matter (PM) in the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
7-25	F091	EIP 1007, FS Administrative Facility BMP Retrofit	USFS	In Process	7-61	P014	Tahoe Basin Particle Size Analysis and Protocol Development	USFS	In Process
7-26	F092	EIP 967.113, Spring Creek Road Crossing Construction/Implementation	USFS	In Process	7-62	P015	Monitoring Past, Present, and Future Water Quality Using Remote Sensing	USFS	In Process
7-27	F093	EIP 967.17, Basin Revegetation and Restoration	USFS	In Process	7-63	P016	Tahoe Science Consortium	USFS	In Process
7-28	F094	EIP 10094, Taylor Creek Environmental Education Center NEPA Analysis	USFS	In Process	8-1	F105	East Shore Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuel Reduction (Slaughterhouse Canyon)	USFS	In Process
7-29	F095	EIP 839, West Shore Transit Operations	USFS	In Process	8-2	F106	Urban Forest Restoration and Fuels Reduction	USFS	In Process
7-30	F096	EIP 1007.3, FS Facility BMP Retrofit - Nevada Beach Day Use Area and Campground	USFS	In Process	8-3	F107	Prescribed Fire Treatment	USFS	In Process
7-31	F097	EIP 967.151, Saxon Creek Low Water Crossing	USFS	In Process	8-4	F108	South Shore Ecosystem Restoration, Hazardous Fuel Reduction	USFS	In Process
7-32	F098	EIP 704.01, Fallen Leaf Bike Trail Analysis and Design	USFS	In Process					



## Lake Tahoe Restoration Projects (continued)

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
8-5	F109	Environmental Analysis and Hazardous Fuels Reduction to Support the Fireshed Assessment	USFS	In Process	8-38	P024	Nutrient and Sediment Loading Predictions for Prescribed Fire Using Optimized WEPP Model	USFS	In Process
8-6	F110	Erosion Control Grants to Local Governments	USFS	In Process	8-39	P025	Potential of Engineered Floodplains and Wetlands as Fine Particle BMPs: Case Study of Trout Creek and the Upper Truckee River	USFS	In Process
8-7	F111	Incline Lake Management Plan	USFS	In Process	8-40	P026	Determining Sources of Highway Runoff Fine Sediment in Stormwater, Streams, and Lake Tahoe Using Fingerprinting Techniques	USFS	In Process
8-8	F112	BMP Water Quality Retrofit - Forest Service Facilities Phase II	USFS	In Process	8-41	P027	NICHES: Nearshore Indicators for Clarity, Habitat and Ecological Sustainability	USFS	In Process
8-9	F113	Cold Creek/High Meadow Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process	8-42	P028	Predictive Modeling of Cheatgrass Invasion Risk for the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process
8-10	F114	Basin Revegetation and Restoration	USFS	In Process	8-43	P029	Modeling the Influence of Management Actions on Fire Risk and Spread Under Future Climatic Conditions	USFS	In Process
8-11	F115	NEPA Resource Inventories, Surveys, and Analyses	USFS	In Process	8-44	P030	The Effects of Climate Change on Lake Tahoe, and Implications for Design of Best Management Practices	USFS	In Process
8-12	F116	Road Planning, Operations, Management, & BMP Upgrades	USFS	In Process	8-45	P031	Tahoe Science Consortium	USFS	In Process
8-13	F117	Noxious Weeds - Manual Control Efforts on Forest Service Land	USFS	In Process	9-1	F110	Erosion Control Grants to Local Governments	USFS	In Process
8-14	F118	Basin Wide Trails BMP's Phase I	USFS	In Process	9-2	H013	Kings Beach Commercial Core	FHWA	In Process
8-15	F119	Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in the Upper Truckee River	USFS	In Process	9-3	F127	Blackwood Creek Restoration Phase III, Site B	USFS	In Process
8-16	F120	FS Public Resorts BMP Retrofit	USFS	In Process	9-4	F128	Basin Wide Trail Access Travel Management (ATM) Phase II	USFS	In Process
8-17	F121	Meeks Creek Watershed Ecosystem Restoration Project	USFS	In Process	9-5	F129	Lake Tahoe Basin Prescribed Fire Under Burn Project	USFS	In Process
8-18	F122	Upper Truckee River Restoration (Forest Service Lands)	USFS	In Process	9-6	F130	NEPA Resource Inventories, Surveys, and Analysis	USFS	In Process
8-19	F123	Noxious Weeds - Chemical Control on Forest Service Land	USFS	In Process	9-7	F131	Camp Richardson Resort Campground Best Management Practices (BMP) Rehabilitation	USFS	In Process
8-20	F124	Aspen Community Restoration	USFS	In Process	9-8	W005	Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species Proliferation in Lake Tahoe - Phase II	USFWS	In Process
8-21	W004	Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species Proliferation in Lake Tahoe	USFWS	In Process	9-9	W006	Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (LCT) in Fallen Leaf Lake	USFWS	In Process
8-22	W003	Restoration/Recovery of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout in Fallen Leaf Lake	USFWS	In Process	9-10	F132	Angora Creek Channel and Meadow Restoration Design	USFS	In Process
8-23	N006	BMP Retrofit - Single Family Residential Developed Parcels	NRCS	In Process	9-11	F133	West Shore Transit	USFS	In Process
8-24	N007	Noxious Weeds - Technical Assistance on Private Lands	NRCS	In Process	9-12	F134	Meeks Creek Ecosystem Restoration	USFS	In Process
8-25	N008	Tahoe Yellow Cress - Conservation Plans on Private Lands	NRCS	In Process	9-13	F135	Angora Fire Roads Mitigation (Road Decommissioning)	USFS	In Process
8-26	H011	Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvements	FHWA	In Process	9-14	F136	Restoration of Fire Adapted Meadow Ecosystems	USFS	In Process
8-27	H012	State Route 207 Water Quality Improvement	FHWA	In Process	9-15	F137	Big Meadow Watershed Fire Regime Restoration	USFS	In Process
8-28	B005	Upper Truckee River Restoration Project, Reaches 3 & 3	BOR	In Process	9-16	F138	Chemical Control of Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process
8-29	F125	Nevada Stateline to Stateline Bike Facility	USFS	In Process	9-17	N009	Area Wide Conservation Planning for Environmental Improvement Program (EIP)/Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation	NRCS	In Process
8-30	F126	South Shore Recreation Area Capacity Plan	USFS	In Process	9-18	F139	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Restoration in the Upper Truckee River	USFS	In Process
8-31	P017	Upland Fuel Reduction Treatments in the Lake Tahoe Basin: Forest Restoration Effectiveness	USFS	In Process	9-19	F140	Tahoe Yellow Cress (TYC) Conservation Strategy	USFS	In Process
8-32	P018	Developing FCCS Fuelbeds for the Angora Fire Region	USFS	In Process	9-20	W007	Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog Recovery Project	USFWS	In Process
8-33	P019	Developing Fuels Treatments for Balancing Fuel Reduction, Soil Exposure, and Potential for Erosion in the Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process	9-21	N010	Invasive Weeds (Private Land Technical Assistance)	NRCS	In Process
8-34	P020	Identifying Spatially Explicit Reference Conditions for Forest Landscapes in the Lake Tahoe Basin, USA	USFS	In Process	9-22	F141	Manual Control of Noxious Weeds	USFS	In Process
8-35	P021	A Comprehensive Integration of Past Stream Restoration Efforts and Future Tools to Evaluate and Track the Multitude of Benefits by Stream and Meadows in the Lake Tahoe Basin	USFS	In Process	9-23	E010	Tahoe Integrated Information Management System (TIIMS)	EPA	In Process
8-36	P022	The Effects of Ski Resorts in the Lake Tahoe Region of California on Population Dynamics of the American Marten	USFS	In Process	9-24	N011	Tahoe Yellow Cress (Private Land Conservation)	NRCS	In Process
8-37	P023	Development of a Water Quality Modeling Toolbox to Inform Pollutant Reduction Planning, Implementation Planning and Adaptive Management	USFS	In Process	9-25	TBD	Total Science & Research Themes	USFS	In Process

Entities Legend:

BC = Boulder City	EPA = Environmental Protection Agency	NPS = National Park Service	USFS = U.S. Forest Service
BLM = Bureau of Land Management	FHWA = Federal Highway Administration	NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service	USFWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
BOR = Bureau of Reclamation	HN = City of Henderson	NV = State of Nevada	USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFS = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

## Hazardous Fuels Treatment Projects

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
8-1	F001	Upper Washoe Hazardous Fuels Reduction Implementation Project	USFS	In Process	8-14	T001	West and North Shore Fuel Reduction Programs	CTC	In Process
8-2	F002	South Shore Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Healthy Forest Restoration	USFS	In Process	9-1	F006	Clear Creek Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	USFS	In Process
8-3	N001	Lake Tahoe Basin Integrated Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program	NVFSC	In Process	9-1	W006	Clear Creek Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	USFWS	In Process
8-4	F003	Clear Creek Hazardous Fuels Reduction Planning Project	USFS	In Process	9-1	S006	Clear Creek Multi-Jurisdictional Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	NV	In Process
8-5	F004	Basin-Wide Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Healthy Forest Restoration in Support of Community Wildfire Protection Plan	USFS	In Process	9-2	N004	Lake Tahoe Basin Interagency and Integrated Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program	NVFSC	In Process
8-6	S001	State of NV Urban Lot Fuel Reduction Proposal	NV	In Process	9-3	N005	Implementation of the Carson Range Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy 10-Year Plan	NVFSC	In Process
8-7	N002	Wildfire Threat Reduction for Areas and Communities at Extreme or High Levels of Risk and Hazard Located in the Carson Range	NVFSC	In Process	9-4	F007	North Washoe Ecosystem Underburning and Fuels Treatment Project - Phase I	USFS	In Process
8-8	S002	Van Sickle Fuel Reduction Project	NV	In Process	9-5	S005	Tunnel Creek Prescribed Fire	NV	In Process
8-9	C001	Biological Control and Hazardous Fuels Reduction on Lands Adjacent to Private Property within the Carson City Coordinated Municipality	CAR	In Process	9-6	F008	Lake Tahoe Urban Forest Restoration and Fuels Reduction, Phase III of IV	USFS	In Process
8-10	N003	Wildfire Threat Reduction for Areas and Communities at Extreme or High Levels of Risk and Hazard Located at Spring Mt. Range	NVFSC	In Process	9-7	S007	State of Nevada Urban Lot Fuel Reduction	NV	In Process
8-11	S003	Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park - East Side Spooner Summit Watershed Fuel Break	NV	In Process	9-8	F009	Lake Tahoe Basin Prescribed Fire Underburn Project	USFS	In Process
8-12	S004	Lake Tahoe Nevada State Park - Franktown Creek Watershed Fuel Break	NV	In Process	9-9	F010	Arrowhawk Hazardous Fuels Reduction Planning Project, Phase I of III	USFS	In Process
8-13	F005	Jacks Valley Hazardous Fuels Reduction Planning and Implementation Project	USFS	In Process	9-10	F011	Incline Hazardous Fuel and Forest Health Planning Project	USFS	In Process
					9-11	F012	Jobs Peak Hazardous Fuels Reduction Planning Project, Phase I of III	USFS	In Process

## Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects

Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status	Rd-Priority	Number	Title	Entity	Status
8-1	B001	Steptoe Valley Weed Inventory, Education and Treatment	BLM	In Process	9-3	F005	Snake Valley Invasive Weeds: Inventory, Treatment, Restoration, and Education	USFS	In Process
8-1	F001	Steptoe Valley Weed Inventory, Education and Treatment	USFS	In Process	9-3	N005	Snake Valley Invasive Weeds: Inventory, Treatment, Restoration, and Education	NPS	In Process
8-2	F002	White Pine Sagebrush Restoration Project	USFS	In Process	9-4	F006	North Schell Restoration Project	USFS	In Process
8-3	F003	Conifer Removal In Aspen Stands on Ward Mountain	USFS	In Process	9-5	N001	Landscape Level Vegetation Management Plan	NPS	In Process
9-1	B004	Ward Mountain Restoration	BLM	In Process	9-6	F007	Camp Success Fuels Reduction	USFS	In Process
9-1	F004	Ward Mountain Restoration	USFS	In Process					
9-2	B002	Kern Mountains & Blue Mass Scenic Area Restoration - Phase I	BLM	In Process					
9-3	B005	Snake Valley Invasive Weeds: Inventory, Treatment, Restoration, and Education	BLM	In Process					

Entities Legend:

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BLM = Bureau of Land Management	FHWA = Federal Highway Administration	NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service	USFWS = U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
BOR = Bureau of Reclamation	HN = City of Henderson	NV = State of Nevada	USGS = U.S. Geological Survey
CAR = Carson City Parks and Recreation	LC = Lincoln County	NVFSC = Nevada Fire Safe Council	WC = Washoe County
CC = Clark County	LV = City of Las Vegas	SNWA = Southern Nevada Water Authority	WP = White Pine County
CTC = California Tahoe Conservancy	NL = North Las Vegas	USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	



## APPENDIX C— REVENUE UNDER THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT



BLM employee at interpretive sign in Red Springs, Calico Basin, Red Rock Canyon NCA  
(Mark Rekszynskyj/BLM)

### Revenues as of September 30, 2008

Revenue Generated by Land Auctions . . . . .	\$2,780,685,211
Revenue Generated by Direct Sales . . . . .	\$117,797,439
Land Auction Mineral Conveyances and Deposit Forfeitures . . . . .	\$2,159,050
Revenue Generated from Leases and Sales of Cooperative Management Area Lands . . . . .	\$85,474,777
Revenue Generated from Affordable Housing Disposals . . . . .	\$673,050
Amount Collected as Monetary Payment to Equalize Land Exchange Transactions . . . . .	\$12,131,750
Interest Redeemed to Date on the Special Account . . . . .	\$294,214,513
<b>Total Revenues through September 30, 2008</b>	<b>\$3,293,135,790</b>



Sunset over southern Nevada (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)





Off-highway vehicle users in designated recreation area, Logandale, Nevada (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

## APPENDIX D—FUNDING ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT

### Funding Allocated as of September 30, 2008

#### Secretarial Approved Funding

Round	Land Acquisitions	Capital Improvements	Parks, Trails, & Natural Areas	Lake Tahoe Restoration	MSHCP*	Conservation Initiatives	ENLRP**	Fuels	Special Account Reserve	Pre-Proposal Planning	Total Secretarial Approved Funding
Round 1	\$24,053,000	\$5,040,000	\$4,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,293,000
Round 2	\$27,600,000	\$5,256,000	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$4,648,334	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$50,504,334
Round 3	\$53,900,000	\$24,005,114	\$39,811,765	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$122,716,879
Round 4	\$101,681,908	\$118,512,651	\$103,698,732	\$0	\$15,851,237	\$36,222,170	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$385,966,698
Round 5	\$47,139,810	\$97,293,394	\$388,479,612	\$37,084,900	\$0	\$53,250,972	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$638,248,688
Round 6	\$83,359,332	\$169,538,170	\$468,708,922	\$43,400,000	\$30,706,817	\$80,331,758	\$0	\$0	\$35,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$936,044,999
Round 7	\$2,073,336	\$19,612,908	\$37,469,300	\$48,111,065	\$0	\$8,346,855	\$0	\$0	\$14,900,000	\$5,000,000	\$135,602,227
Round 8	\$4,174,300	\$15,111,475	\$25,213,548	\$45,365,000	\$1,407,120	\$9,606,696	\$1,829,575	\$14,603,430	\$15,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$134,311,144
Round 9	7,629,600	26,213,171	19,298,969	24,078,310	0	4,504,742	3,813,469	11,091,654	14,000,000	0	110,629,915
Set-Aside for Future Rounds	0	0	0	62,445,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,445,625
Total	351,611,286	451,899,634	1,087,414,880	260,484,900	52,613,508	192,263,193	5,643,044	25,695,084	113,900,000	32,000,000	2,573,525,538

\*Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan; \*\*Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project

#### Mandatory Funding

Payments to State of Nevada Education Fund	\$151,227,143
Payments to Southern Nevada Water Authority	\$287,256,910
Payments to Clark County Department of Aviation	\$8,547,376
Amount Allocated to Lake Tahoe Basin Land Acquisition Fund (Santini-Burton)	\$66,565,448
Amount Allocated to Mesquite MSHCP Fund	\$12,163,688
Amount Allocated to Sloan Canyon Fund	\$72,380,286
Amount Allocated to Ivanpah Airport Fund	\$23,651,472

***Other Authorized Funding***

Amount Returned to Special Account from Unused SAR & PPP	(\$33,367,110)
SNPLMA Operations and Operations Reserves through 2010	\$73,530,208

***Total Funding Distributed through September 30, 2008******\$3,235,480,958***

Available for Future Allocations (Round 10) as of September 30, 2008	\$57,654,832
<b>Total Current and Anticipated Funding Distributions through September 30, 2008</b>	<b>\$3,293,135,790</b>





Common kingsnake, Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)

## APPENDIX E—LAND DISPOSAL UNDER THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT

### Disposal of Lands within the Disposal Boundary

<b>Total Acres within Disposal Boundary</b>	<b>74,000 acres</b>
Total Acres of Parcels Sold at Auction	(13,006) acres
Total Acres of Parcels Sold at Direct Sale (including Affordable Housing)	(14,662) acres
Total Acres of Parcels Sold through R&PP Act	(801) acres
Total Acres of Parcels Cooperative Management Area Lands Sold	(912) acres
Total Acres of Parcels Disposed of Through Exchange *	(5,117) acres
Total Acres Reserved	(12,568) acres
<b>Acres Remaining for Disposal</b>	<b>26,934 acres</b>

September 30, 2008

\*A series of exchanges that were initiated prior to the enactment of SNPLMA and completed after the legislation went into effect

## APPENDIX F—LAND DISPOSAL BY YEAR UNDER THE SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT

Fiscal Year	Acres Sold	Number of Parcels	Gross Sales Revenue	Average Price per Acre
1999	821.16	4	\$3,182,510	\$3,876
2000	2,868.86	56	\$51,451,353	\$17,934
2001	2,910.75	76	\$92,486,701	\$31,774
2002	714.25	70	\$60,265,367	\$84,376
2003	11,021.91	82	\$443,609,557	\$40,248
2004	10,329.49	117	\$884,096,220	\$85,590
2005	2,592.06	95	\$611,702,519	\$235,991
2006	3,121.27	81	\$791,144,129	\$253,469
2007	76.17	10	\$36,202,643	\$475,287
2008	42.50	5	\$22,621,229	\$573,262
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34,498.00</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>\$2,996,762,228*</b>	<b>\$86,905</b>

Through September 30, 2008

\*Does not include land auction mineral conveyances and deposit forfeitures









Bird tracks in mud (Sara Bartley/Clark County Parks and Recreation)

## APPENDIX G—ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>ALC</b>	American Land Conservancy	<b>NCA</b>	National Conservation Area
<b>ASD</b>	Appraisal Services Directorate	<b>NFS</b>	National Forest System
<b>BLM</b>	Bureau of Land Management	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>BOR</b>	Bureau of Reclamation	<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>CMA</b>	Cooperative Management Area	<b>NRA</b>	National Recreation Area
<b>CWA</b>	Clean Water Act	<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>DOI</b>	Department of the Interior	<b>OHV</b>	Off Highway Vehicle
<b>EIP</b>	Environmental Improvement Program	<b>PTNA</b>	Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas
<b>EIS</b>	Environmental Impact Statement	<b>R&amp;PP Act</b>	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
<b>ENLRP</b>	Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project	<b>SNAP</b>	Southern Nevada Agency Partnership
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>SNPLMA</b>	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act
<b>ESA</b>	Endangered Species Act	<b>SNWA</b>	Southern Nevada Water Authority
<b>FHWA</b>	Federal Highway Administration	<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>FLPMA</b>	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	<b>UNLV</b>	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
<b>GBRI</b>	Great Basin Restoration Initiative	<b>USACE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<b>GSA</b>	General Services Administration	<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service
<b>HUD</b>	Housing and Urban Development	<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
<b>LTRA</b>	Lake Tahoe Restoration Act	<b>USGS</b>	United States Geological Survey
<b>MSHCP</b>	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	<b>WUI</b>	Wildland-Urban Interface







### ***Additional Photo Credits***

Page 18-19: Bark Texture, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

Page 20-21: Water and rocks, Red Rock Canyon NCA (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

Page 22-23: Conifer texture, Red Rock Canyon NCA (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

Page 24-25: Shimmering water texture, Lake Tahoe (David Wood/BLM)

Page 26-27: Sandstone texture, Logandale, Nevada (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

Page 28: Wood chip texture (Janine Koselak/BLM)

Page 29: Sandstone texture, Gold Butte, Nevada (Marc J. Sanchez/BLM)

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